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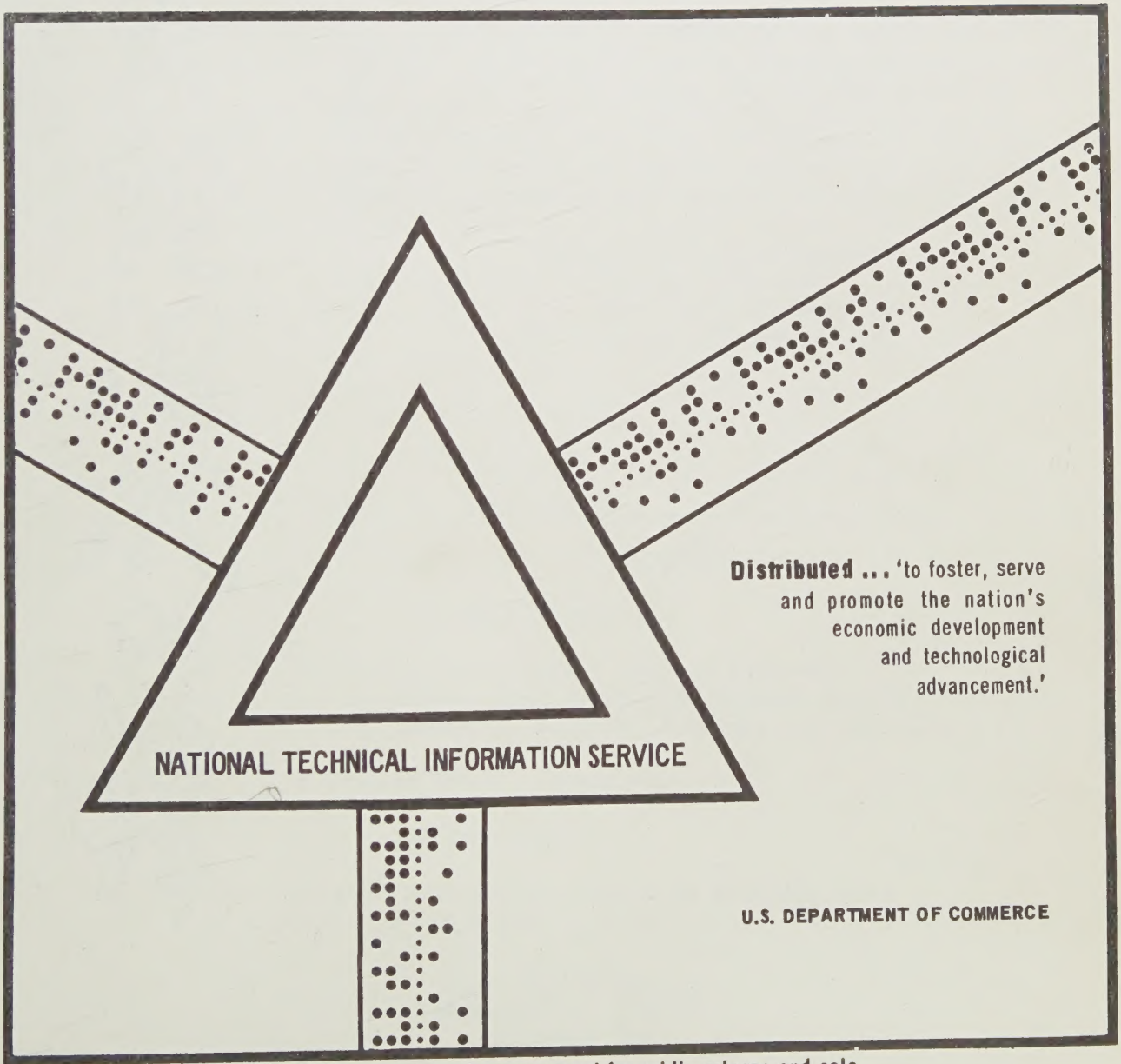
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****
* NATIONAL *
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ART AND LITERATURE

In Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation, Effort Must Be Made To Produce Heroic Images of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

by

Writing Group of Lüta Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 22, 1971)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art, spare-time creative literary and art work is vigorously developing among workers, peasants and soldiers. Some good and fairly good works of literature and art are continuously making their appearance. A number of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time literary and art workers, who fight on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements, are growing up in a healthy manner. Directly grasping and applying the weapon of literature and art, the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses reflect the life of revolutionary struggle of our great era and create heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. This is of extraordinarily great significance to the successful creation of socialist literature and art, the consolidation of the socialist economic base, and the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Revolutionary literature and art should create, on the basis of real life, characters of all kinds and types, so as to help the masses push history forward."

The creation of socialist literature and art should have as its guide the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and theory of literature and art, strive to sculpture typical images of worker-peasant-soldier heroes who have a high degree of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and who glitter with the light of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, give full play to the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art of "uniting and educating the people, hitting and annihilating the enemy," and encourage and help millions of

workers, peasants and soldiers to carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction with spirit and high morale along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is the basic task of socialist literature and art as well as spare-time creation of literature and art.

The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time literary and art workers are fighting in factories and mines, rural villages, and basic level units of the armed forces. In close coordination with the central tasks, they write and present in good time some theatrical and musical numbers that commend the good persons and good deeds of their own units. This is quite necessary. However, the most important task of spare-time literary and art creation is still the portrayal of worker-peasant-soldier heroic types through artistic processing, gathering together, generalizing, and distilling of materials from life.

Under the concern and leadership of the Party, following the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and with the model revolutionary plays as an example, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier spare-time literary and art workers of our Lüta area learn the method of creative literature and art advocated by Chairman Mao which combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and strive to reflect the socialist revolution and socialist construction and to produce heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, reaping positive results.

But as some spare-time writers have some muddled ideas as to how heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers can be portrayed successfully, some problems have appeared in some works. Some comrades conclude that the task of creating heroic characters of the proletariat is merely writing about real persons and real happenings among worker-peasant-soldier heroes in real life. They think that creative literary and art work can represent only real persons and real happenings, and that any intensification, additional processing, and artistic generalization on the basis of real life will be "adding unnecessary branches to a tree" and "sheer fabrication." Some spare-time writers mistakenly think that it is good to write about real persons and real happenings, because it "saves trouble and is safe."

Influenced by such mistaken ideas, some works are confined to mirroring real persons and real happenings instead of concentrating, generalizing, and typifying the seething life of struggle of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and producing tall, perfect model heroes of the proletariat. As a result, the content of the works is necessarily subject to certain limitations. Either it copies life naturalistically and makes a collection of superficial phenomena and trifles of life; or it is confined to the facts and realities of life, unable to successfully reflect the important subject matter of the struggle of the three major revolutionary movements or fully expose the contradictions in real life. Very often such writers resort to "the method of misunderstanding" and "everything is fine," instead of exposing contradictions, conflicts and class struggle from the dialectical materialistic and historical materialistic viewpoint. More important still, being subject to the limitations of real persons and real happenings, the writers do not strive hard to represent the splendid image

of worker-peasant-soldier heroes or reveal, in typical circumstances of contradiction and conflict, the revolutionary character of heroes and their lofty ideas. As a result, they fail to establish successfully the heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Ideologically in regard to creative literary and art work, all this mentioned above is essentially a reflection of the poisonous influence of "theory of writing about reality," "theory of middle people," and "theory of no conflict" which false Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang spread and which have as their theoretical basis "the theory of human nature" and "theory of dying out of class struggle."

To solve these problems, worker-peasant-soldier spare-time literary and art workers must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Chairman Mao, develop revolutionary mass criticism in depth, ideologically draw a line of demarcation between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of creative literature and art, and ceaselessly eliminate the remaining poison of the literary and art black line.

Chairman Mao teaches us: Life as reflected in works of literature and art "should be higher, more intense, more concentrated, more typical more ideal, and therefore more universal than ordinary real life." The thematic ideas in works of literature and art are embodied mainly through the portrayal of images of characters. Different classes of different times in history have always strived to create ideal characters of their own class according to their own world outlook and view of art, and propagate their own ideas and viewpoints in works of art.

The proletariat has always regarded, and still regards, the portrayal of proletarian heroes as the basic task and sacred duty of revolutionary creative literature and art. It is in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that the model revolutionary theatrical works, adopting the creative method that combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, highly generalize, process, and refine the rich material that comes from revolutionary struggle, and, breaking through the limitations of real persons and real happenings, create a number of tall, perfect heroic types of the proletariat that come from life but are higher than life. These heroic images are outstanding representatives of the Chinese proletariat and working people. The heroic images created in the model revolutionary theatrical works are absolutely not certain persons in real life, but represent a high degree of artistic generalization of the thousands and thousands of proletarian heroes produced in our great era. In these heroic images are crystallized the noble ideals, pure virtues, strong character, and heroic qualities of the proletariat. They are brand new artistic types. All these heroic characters reveal the splendor of communism in their inner selves and radiate beautiful, dazzling brilliance in critical moments of class struggle and line struggle, and so become a gigantic force that "helps the masses push history forward." The model revolutionary theatrical works are brilliant models for our spare-time creative literary and art work.

To turn literature and art into an instrument for pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang have for a long time consistently resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and opposed the making of literature and art to serve workers, peasants and soldiers. Waving the threadbare flag of "whole-people literature and art," they propagated the theories of literature and art of the bourgeoisie, demanded clamorously that literature and art should "serve all kinds of people," tried to tamper with history and distort reality, and erected monuments to their erroneous line, so as to attain their criminal object of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

In spare-time creative literary and art work, some comrades have not clearly understood the relationship between politics and art and between living reality and artistic reality. This on the one hand shows that these comrades do not know the difference between creative writing and journalistic reporting and regard the role of creative writing in an over-simplified and one-sided manner. On the other hand it also shows that the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang is not yet completely removed from the heads of some of our comrades.

Can we shake off the limitations of real persons and real happenings and strive to create the heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers? This is an important question that bears on which literary and art line is to be implemented.

In creative literary and art work the creation of heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers is a serious job for the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a glorious task for revolutionary literary and art workers. The idea that "it saves trouble and is safe" to write about real persons and real happenings is obviously mistaken. "Knowing well the dangers ahead, I go forward in spite of them." What revolutionary literary and art workers need is exactly the revolutionary spirit which fears no difficulty and which will remain indomitable in spite of setbacks.

In the course of creating heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, some shortcomings and mistakes may appear owing to various reasons. So far as the writer is concerned, the genesis of these shortcomings and mistakes is basically a question of world outlook. If the world outlook is wrong, it will be impossible to "insure" that there will be no mistake, even when only real persons and real happenings are portrayed. Under the guidance of the correct line, there is nothing to be afraid of when some mistake is made so long as the orientation is right. It is permitted to make mistakes. It is also permitted to correct mistakes. Gradual elevation is possible only through repeated practice and repeated hammering and forging. It is exactly through such repeated hammering and forging that the heroic images created in the model revolutionary theatrical works have become taller and more perfect with the passage of time.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and following the direction of rendering service for workers, peasants and soldiers, we must correctly understand the relationship between politics and art and the relationship between living reality and artistic reality in the creation of works of literature and art. We must overcome the tendency toward being confined by real persons and real happenings, strive hard to create heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, and march forward continuously toward the development and prosperity of proletarian literature and art!

* * *

A Newborn Thing, A Good Way

- Welcome to the experimental production of a group of new stage work

by

Jen Wen-hsin (任文欣)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1971)

On the basis of popularization of model revolutionary plays, drama companies in Peking, Shanghai, and some other provinces and municipalities have recently experimentally staged a group of newly created revolutionary Peking operas, provincial operas, stage plays, song-and-dance and ch'u-i numbers which were warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The experimental presentation of newly created theatrical works among the masses is a newborn thing that has appeared under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art. It is a good way for the development of socialist literature and art.

To develop socialist literature and art, one must dare to make revolution and practice courageously. In the course of the creation of revolutionary works of literature and art one will come face to face with many problems, such as how contradictions and conflicts should be represented, how worker-peasant-soldier heroes should be portrayed, how relations between life and art, content and form, inheritance and creation should be correctly treated, etc.

In order to solve these problems properly, it is necessary to engage actively in practice and experiment boldly under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The experimental staging of theatrical works which already have some foundation but which are not yet mature enough embodies this revolutionary spirit of daring to make revolution and to carry out practice boldly.

The successful experience of the model revolutionary plays shows that the birth of an outstanding revolutionary work of literature and art must pass through a process of repeated hammering and tempering to make it more and more polished and consummate. This is a law of creation of literature and art. The practice of experimental presentation is in conformity with this law. Through the experimental presentation of newly created theatrical works it is possible to listen to public reaction and solicit public views. If correct views are properly brought together and the works are repeatedly revised and continuously polished, it will be possible to improve the quality of these works gradually and attain unity of revolutionary political content with the most perfect artistic form possible.

Literary and art creation is difficult work that demands the utmost care. Good works cannot be "accomplished at one kick." To win success, it is necessary to work hard and to have "bullish" drive for revolution. To be afraid of difficulty and take the line of least resistance will never produce works of real merit.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Our elevation is elevation on the basis of popularization; our popularization is popularization in the direction of elevation."

The experimental presentation is a means by which popularization can be combined with elevation. In experimental presentation model revolutionary plays are followed as an example, and theatrical works are popularized among workers, peasants and soldiers under the direction of elevation. Then, in the course of popularization the object of elevation is attained with the help of the worker-peasant-soldier audience. Such popularization is to make the works popular among workers, peasants and soldiers; such elevation is elevation of works of literature and art from the basis of workers, peasants and soldiers.

To popularize socialist literature and art it is necessary to open the door of literature and art to workers, peasants and soldiers. To elevate socialist literature and art it is necessary to come from the masses and go back to the masses, which also means opening the door to the workers, peasants and soldiers and certainly not elevation behind closed doors.

Through the fighting baptism of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the stage of socialist literature and art is presenting a scene of vigorous prosperity. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art, revolutionary literary and art workers should strive to create more and better works of socialist literature and art and fight hard to win a still greater victory in the literary and art revolution of the proletariat!

* * *

THE MASS LINE

We Must Rely on the Masses in Breeding Fine Seed Strains

- A criticism of the "line of reliance on specialists" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in seed research

by

The Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of the CCP Committee of Szuyang Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1971)

Proper handling of the cultivation, propagation and popularization of fine strains is an important factor in increasing agricultural production. The great leader Chairman Mao has traditionally attached importance to work on seed strains and included it in the "8-point charter" as an important item. Chairman Mao teaches, "With the benefit of fine strains, we can reap more without having to use more labor and more manure." Chairman Mao has instructed us to strive to lead peasants in seeking a solution where the seed problem is concerned. Chairman Mao's teaching shows a clear orientation for our work on seeds.

But in the work on seeds, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in scientific departments vigorously opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "reliance on specialists." They monopolized cultivation and experimental work on fine strains and made a mystery of the whole business and kept the masses out of it in a vain attempt to lead the work on seeds down the evil road.

Therefore, in breeding fine strains, should we rely on the "specialists" or on the masses? On this problem, from orientation to approach, from theory to technique, a sharp struggle has all along raged between the two lines. In handling seed research, the Seed Nursery of Szuyang, Kiangsu Province, has doggedly adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The prominent achievements scored by it in its struggle against the revisionist line have served as a thorough and effective exposure and criticism of the reactionary essence of the "line of reliance on specialists."

Criticize the "Line of Reliance of Specialists" and Doggedly Rely on the Masses

Szuyang Seed Nursery is state-run. It spreads over a barren Yellow River beach with a total area of over 2,000 mow. It was set up in 1960. After its establishment, there followed several years of assiduous efforts by workers guided by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tach'ing, who provided an example in fighting amidst hardship on their own and covering sandy

grounds with silt and creating fields with earth. As a result, they have built a base for the cultivation, propagation and popularisation of fine seed strains. A new strain of cotton known as "64-23" was successfully bred. But in the autumn of 1965, at a national seed research conference, a report made by a representative of the nursery on such a seed-breeding achievement was suppressed. A bourgeois reactionary academic "authority" gave the division of labor between a scientific research organ and a nursery as an "excuse" for this in a vain attempt to clamp down on the Szuyang Seed Nursery's mass efforts in breeding and experimenting with new seed strains. They had a seemingly strong case to make: "For a nursery, your duty is to propagate line strains. Cultivating new strains is the business of a scientific research institute. If you also take up cultivation, what is there left for our scientific research institute to do?"

After meeting with suppression, the workers of Szuyang Seed Nursery studied Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "The masses are the real heroes," "History is made by the people," etc. They came to understand that in human history, any science was a product of mass practice and a crystallization of the laboring people's wisdom and not a result of "inborn knowledge and experience" of those bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities." They did not succumb to the threat of the bourgeois academic "authorities," but summed up the experience in cultivating the "64-23" fine cotton strain through fighting amidst hardship under difficult conditions. More doggedly they adhered to the orientation for mass seed breeding and experiment and research.

For several years, in the practice of mass seed breeding and experimental activities, they doggedly insisted on carrying on practice while learning and learning during practice. They made penetrating and elaborate investigations and studies to check up on the growth of cotton and food crops and changes in their growth patterns. From sowing to reaping, they went over every plot. For every kind of crop, they kept over 10,000 stalks under observation. After repeated comparisons, elaborate selection, repeated processes of cross-breeding, strict checking and re-checking and after many repetitions of practice, knowledge and again practice and knowledge, they cultivated in succession over 21 new grain and cotton strains. In the past three years, they supplied the state every year with over 200,000 catties of fine cotton and 700,000 or 800,000 catties of fine strains of rice, wheat, bean and other crops. They not only introduced fine strains over a wide area in the hsien but also gave other areas support. In succession, eleven provinces (municipalities) took their fine strains as standard specimens for propagation. This made a contribution toward a higher agricultural production and the science of seed-breeding.

Bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" made the absurd claim that with the masses committed to seed-breeding and experiment activities, the scientific research institute would find nothing to do. This is entirely contrary to fact. Unfolding of mass activities in the cultivation of seed strains holds out broad prospects for our seed experiment and research. The speedy growth of agricultural production has imposed many new claims on seed research work. With the masses involved in seed cultivation, the scientific research institute has more work to do instead of having nothing to do. But

such work is no longer marked by "three departures" under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line as before, but is under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in which scientific research personnel go deep into the midst of basic levels to work with workers, peasants and soldiers by integrating theory with practice. So long as scientific research personnel doggedly insist on mingling with the masses, placing full trust in the masses and closely relying on the masses, then they can make continuous new contributions. The achievements scored by Szuyang Seed Nursery came about through the three-in-one combination of workers, technical personnel and cadres. If scientific research personnel doggedly insist on integrating with the masses, placing full trust in the masses and closely relying on the masses, they can make continuous new achievements. The absurd theory spread by bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" about the scientific research institute having nothing to do when the masses are committed to seed experiment and research is but an excuse for opposing mass scientific research activities and supporting Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "reliance on specialists." Never should we fall for it!

Criticize Metaphysical Viewpoints and Adhere to Dialectical Methods of Seed-Breeding

Chairman Mao points out, "Only the existing and historical reactionary ruling classes and metaphysics in their service do not take things in opposition as things dynamic, conditioned, changeable and interchangeable. They regard these as things dead and fixed, and spread around such an erroneous view everywhere in an effort to hold the masses of people spellbound and achieve their aim of continuing their rule." Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind acted exactly that way. To push the "line of reliance on specialists," they, apart from open suppression of the masses, subtly fabricated a set of so-called metaphysical theories, methods and techniques for seed-breeding. They purposely stressed seed-breeding as an abstruse science guided by a set of "strict" and "fixed"processes. The aim was to make you fall down on your knees before them. Whoever acted against their line would be denied recognition even for new seed strains cultivated. According to such a set of processes, cultivation of a new strain would generally take more than ten years' time. Even so, it could not be guaranteed that it would meet the practical needs of field production.

When they cultivated a fine strain for propagation and popularization, they also took it as something fixed which allowed no further room for development except multiplication and the maintenance of its purity. As for fine strains borrowed from abroad, they could only be introduced as they were and could not be improved upon.

Is seed-breeding really to be bound by that many conventions?

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the workers of Szuyang Seed Nursery boldly introduced innovations, vigorously smashed the bonds of fixed processes shaped by bourgeois academic "authorities," and blazed a new trail for their own breeding of fine strains. With realities in mind, they adhered

to the guidance of achieving greater, quicker, better and more economical results. In line with the principle of simplicity and practicability, flexible application and attention to practical results, they evolved in practice a set of seed-breeding processes that could be easily mastered by the masses. When they discovered a promising species, they resorted to sparse seeding and careful management, enlarged propagation, and combined multiplication and observation. Multiplication to a certain degree was followed by the setting up of various experimental points subjected to direct mass assessment.

For instance, in 1967 they developed out of the "kuei-hua-huang" (桂花黄) variety of rice an early-ripening strain, and selected some promising single plants for use. In 1968, they proceeded with light seeding and multiplication. Through a comparison and a mass assessment, a collection of promising seed strains was selected. In 1969, speeded-up multiplication brought a harvest of over 2,000 catties of seeds. In 1970, through creating various experimental plots and further enlarging propagation, they confirmed that the seed strains were the "early-ripening kuei-hua-huang" variety. In 1971, this was officially popuarized with nearly 10,000 mow planted under the variety. In this way, the time required for the development of fine seed strains was considerably shortened.

In fine seed propagation, Szuyang Seed Nursery was for a time committed to introducing the fine cotton variety known as "Tai-tzu No. 15" (岱字十五号) from abroad. Bound by the "theory of fixed character of fine seed strains" promoted by bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities," workers had to set seed selection standards by the external phenomena of cotton plants such as the different shapes presented by stalks, leaves and bolls (so-called "three patterns"). What looked all right was retained; what was not true to form was eliminated. Repeated processes of selection ended up with the selection of the same old variety. In the practice of production, workers selected some single plants that gave more bolls, a high cotton percentage and long fibers. But because they did not fit in the "three patterns," they were left out by a technician relatively seriously under the poisonous influence of the revisionist line. In the face of such a situation, workers said indignantly, "All that 'a fixed pattern for fine seed strains' and 'three patterns' mean is for us to cling to the same 'Tai-tzu No. 15' foreign variety. We are to keep to the old and not to create the new; we are allowed to crawl but not go beyond certain limits."

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Unity of opposites is conditional, temporary, transitional, and therefore relative while struggle between opposites is absolute." Biological heredity and variation and mutation represent a unity of opposites. Heredity is relative while variation and mutation is absolute. A fine seed strain is the result of people harnessing changes in a seed. Continuous changes decide the continuous development of a seed. The duty of one devoted to experiment and study in seed-breeding lies in a correct grasp of the laws governing the development of changes in the course of transmutation and the continuous cultivation of new fine varieties. The very opposite of this is being promoted by the champions

of the "theory of fixed character of a fine seed variety" who negate the transmutation of seeds and the objective laws governing their development. This lays bare a false science metaphysically.

The workers of Szuyang Seed Nursery studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts and doggedly applied the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint to fine seed strains. They not only retained a fine variety's good traits but also actively harnessed its changes to stimulate its continuous development in a more favorable direction and a continuous process of "making the old give way to the new." In breeding cotton strains, they shattered the shackles of the "three patterns," summed up the masses' rich experience in selecting and retaining seed strains, and set a high yield and good quality (involving a strong boll-producing capacity, a high cotton content, long fibers, etc.) as standards for selection. A collection of better and new varieties was produced. Some single cotton plants of good seed strains given up by the technician before were again put to a test by the workers. A new variety was developed giving a cotton percentage as high as around 43 percent (about 43 catties of ginned cotton obtained from every 100 catties of cotton not separated from its seeds) which left the "Tai-tzu No. 15" variety (a cotton percentage of around 39 percent) behind.

Last year, a collection of fine seed strains was experimentally grown in 13 fixed points for comparison purposes. For its per-unit output, the said variety was rated first, its highest per-mow ginned cotton output reaching 316.25 catties.

As for those fine seed strains introduced from abroad, workers at the nursery doggedly adhered to the principle of separating the cream from the dross and adapting what is foreign to local needs. "Chi-li" (吉利) wheat was a fine variety introduced from abroad for its relatively high yield. At first, local poor and lower-middle peasants found two shortcomings with it: (1) An inclination to thrive in spring and suffer from cold with its low cold resistance, its yield was unsteady; (2) Grains were red in color and the husks thick, and the quality was poor. After an endless round of careful observations and elaborate surveys in the fields, workers at last selected a collection of single plants which were resistant to cold and which produced grains with white husks. They also adopted the "pass-on-one-ear-of-grain" (一穗传) method, and after careful cultivation, developed the winter-resistant and white-husked "Szu Wheat No. 1" (泗麦一号) variety. This new variety was hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and popularized over a wide area very quickly. In this way, workers actively improved upon various fine seed strains introduced from other areas and had nine new varieties to their credit.

Facts show that with the masses set in motion and the sharp weapon of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking taken in hand, we can break out of the multiple shackles of idealism and metaphysics and "discover, invent, create and forge ahead" where seed-breeding science is concerned.

Criticize the Idea of Personal Fame and Gain and Persevere in Working for a Higher Agricultural Output

To push their "line of reliance on experts," Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind concerned themselves with only cultivation and experiment and research and not with propagation and popularization in handling the work on seeds, and spread the absurd theory that "stresses cultivation to the neglect of popularization." They held that seed cultivation and experiment fell into the scope of scientific research, which was one cut above propagation and popularization. They artificially split up into different spheres seed cultivation, propagation and popularization. Some so-called "specialists" did not rely on the masses but set themselves to experiments involving plots the size of "a bean curd." What they studied and pursued behind closed doors in a towering building was nothing but "two catties of seeds and a dissertation." All they cared for was getting their work published to win fame and money. As a result, they came out with one dissertation after another without getting any closer to the practice of production.

What should be the relations between seed-breeding and mass production? How should seed strains cultivated be propagated and popularized and what proper technical measures should be adopted? How should a spur be given to a higher agricultural output? This string of problems was never given consideration by these people. They couldn't have cared less.

Scientific experiment has traditionally been made to serve production struggle, especially a given class in a class society. To treat seed cultivation, propagation and popularization separately is in essence to separate scientific experiment from production struggle and class struggle. Thus a fine species even when produced cannot really serve revolution and production properly. Scientific research personnel would only be led down the evil road of "three departures" and pursuit of fame and wealth. Such an approach represents a vain attempt on the part of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind to wreck the work on seeds and hamper the development of socialist agricultural production.

In our country, seed research is aimed at developing social production, creating material wealth, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and speeding up socialist revolution and construction. With this end in view, we must seek the close integration of seed-cultivation experiment with production. On the basis of seed research, should seed cultivation be motivated by production or by personal fame and wealth? This is a mark of distinction between two lines. To breed seeds for production and combine seed-breeding with careful consideration of propagation and popularization represents the proletarian revolutionary line. On the other hand, to breed seeds without giving a thought to propagation and popularization and separate it from propagation and popularization represents a revisionist line. In handling seed research, we must criticize and eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of the revisionist idea of pursuing fame and wealth in seed-breeding; foster a clear-cut idea of making seed research serve the aim of higher agricultural production; and take full cognizance of the great significance of integration of seed-breeding, propagation and popularization.

In the light of practical conditions, seed-breeding, propagation and popularization are interdependent and interacting, seed-breeding being the foundation, propagation the key, and popularization the end. Only by integrating the three organically can they be geared to the needs of the development of socialist agricultural production. Due to a clear understanding of the orientation requiring seed-breeding experiment to help toward a higher agricultural production and firm adherence to that orientation and due to close integration of seed-breeding, propagation and popularization, workers of Szuyang Seed Nursery succeeded in making every plot of land of the nursery serve the cultivation of fine varieties. They adopted the method of "going out" and "inviting people over," and cooperated with neighboring communes and brigades in establishing propagation bases. On the one hand, experience in breeding fine seed strains was imparted; on the other, a seed-breeding unit's opinions were solicited and the masses humbly approached for advice in a joint effort toward proper fine seed cultivation, propagation and popularization. The aim was to further improve and change the original varieties. Moreover, a number of native technical personnel were sent out to cooperate with other hsien and other provinces in cultivating fine seed strains and launching high-yield-related experiments.

In the practice of fine seed popularization, Szuyang Seed Nursery has summed up experiences and worked out a rule known as "the simultaneous popularization of fine species and fine methods." This means that while popularizing fine seed strains, they also popularize advanced cultivation methods geared to good strains. The workers hold that availability of fine strains unaccompanied by fine methods cannot bring into full play the potentialities of fine strains in raising output. To give full play to the potentialities of fine strains in increasing production, we must combine the popularization of fine species with the popularization of fine methods.

In the process of cultivating good strains, workers of the nursery continuously try to find laws for a higher grain and cotton output and are mindful of accumulating and summing up relevant cultivation technical measures for tapping the increase-production potentialities of fine seed strains. Simultaneously with the cultivation of fine cotton species, they have worked out an advanced technique involving the use of plastic sheets and earthenware basins over a wide area in nursing and transplanting seedlings. This has not only brought about a saving of seeds but also speeded up the propagation of fine strains. Budding of all seeds takes place at once, early budding and steady growth is assured. The aim of bolls snuggling up against your legs before summer, bolls reaching your waist by summer and bolls towering as high as your head in autumn is achieved. An effective boost is given to the effort toward higher cotton production. A pattern of high-yield experience in double-cropping rice-wheat crops has also evolved. There is some 20 mow of high-yield agricultural land devoted to double-cropping rice-wheat crops with a per-mow yield exceeding 2,000 catties. This has blazed a new trail in expanding the area converted from dry land into paddy fields and in introducing double-cropping rice-wheat crops.

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Smash the "Theory of Science and Technology Being A Mystery"

by

The 1st Squad of the 13th Company of A Certain PLA Unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1971)

For long, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers have advocated the "theory of science and technology being a mystery," slandering our workers, peasants and soldiers as "big old roughs" "lacking in knowledge" and "ignorant of theory" and incapable of mastering science and technology, in a vain attempt to shut our workers, peasants and soldiers out of the scientific and technological world and let bourgeois academic "authorities" hold sway over our scientific and technological field forever.

Are our workers, peasants and soldiers really incapable of mastering science and technology? No. The fact that guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, our squad has mastered in a matter of only three months the aluminum hot-welding technique built up by bourgeois academic "authorities" as the greatest mystery in the world effectively refutes the "theory of science and technology being a mystery."

In October, 1968, our squad was entrusted with a railway-building task by the upper level. Such a task called for welding many short sections of bars into rails several hundred meters and even over 1,000 meters long. To accomplish the job the aluminum hot-welding technique was necessary. Such technique was in the past all along cherished by imperialism and social imperialism as the apple of one's eye and built up as the ultimate of the mysterious.

Some bourgeois academic "authorities" cottoning to foreigners were great advocates of the "theory of mystery" which was kept beyond the reach of our workers, peasants and soldiers. The study of aluminum hot-welding technique was made available only to those claiming a cultural standard above that of the higher middle school, a special course of over three years, a recital from memory of theoretical textbooks, an understanding of how to match chemical elements, or personal on-the-job experience involving the welding of over 100 rail ends, and so on. Anyone falling short of any of these requirements was barred from working at the site.

However, of the ten fighters of our squad at that time only one had middle school education and two primary school education. Technically, they had never had any experience with electric-welding and pneumatic-welding and the term of aluminum hot-welding was known to them only for the first time. Some technical personnel relatively deeply influenced by "Liu's poison" had this to say: "Aluminum hot-welding is the farthest thing from mountain blasting and stone hauling. It is not a job that can be done by anyone."

Some comrades of the squad were afraid that with a low cultural level and with no technical foundation to boast of, they could not accomplish the job.

But we studied the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "With will and power, the people of China must in the not too distant future catch up with and surpass the advanced world level." We enhanced considerably our courage in overcoming difficulties. The comrades said, "We have a low cultural level and a low technical level but so long as we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, 'Rely on our own resources and fight amidst hardship, shatter superstitions and emancipate thinking,' we 'big old roughs' can also have the aluminum hot-welding technique at our fingertips!"

Therefore, under the guidance of a master worker, we studied while carrying out practice, summing things up, and seeking improvement. After three months of assiduous efforts, we mastered the aluminum hot-welding technique. With flying colors, we accomplished the welding task entrusted to us by the higher levels.

Why Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind slanderously called workers, peasants and soldiers "big old roughs," incapable of mastering science and technology, was because they applied the bourgeois world outlook to a problem without seeing the endless wisdom of the masses of laboring people. In fact, many things ruled out by foreign conventions as out of the question have been tackled successfully one by one by the workers, peasants and soldiers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

For instance, bourgeois academic "authorities" take the welding of short rail ends as a task that can be done only on the ground. Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts, we overcame multiple difficulties and smashed the set of hard-and-fast rules represented by their "theory of mystery." Our work efficiency was raised. A great saving of manpower and material resources for the state resulted.

Practice in studying and mastering the aluminum hot-welding technique made us understand that so long as we conscientiously study Mao Tse-tung's thought and show the courage for practice, we can very rapidly master the advanced technique built up by some bourgeois academic "authorities" as the greatest of all mysteries.

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We Must Rely Upon the Masses in Scientific Experiment

by

The Party Branch of Shuangta Brigade of Shuangta Commune,
Hsinchin Hsien, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1971)

In the past, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other pseudo-Marxist political swindlers pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist "line of reliance on specialists" and vigorously advocated the "theory of science and technology being a mystery," browbeating our laboring people into surrendering absolute leadership over the scientific and technological field to those bourgeois academic "authorities." The reactionary character of Liu Shao-ch'i's "line of reliance on specialists" has become increasingly clear to the Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade after several years of personal practice.

It may be remembered that in the spring of 1964, several "specialists" came to our brigade to conduct a three-harvest-to-a-plot experiment involving sweet corn, soybeans and sweet potatoes. They barred us poor and lower-middle peasants from the experiment conducted behind closed doors. With all enthusiasm, they borrowed foreign knowhow and dressed 6 mow of experimental land with a lot of calcium superphosphate and "peasant household" manure plus over 600 catties of ammonium sulfate. The result was that "the sweet corn plant grew big as a tree but with small ears; the sweet potato plant grew with widespread leaves but with no tubers forming; the soybean plant did no better than to crawl all around the ditch languishingly." Their experiment in two consecutive years involved a lot of spending. With all three crops taken together, per-mow output per year did not exceed 400 catties.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The masses are the real heroes," and "There is an inexhaustible source of creativity in the masses of people." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our brigade has thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, firmly carried out the "8-point charter" for agriculture, and vigorously shattered the "theory of science and technology being a mystery," with Tachai taken as an example. Everyone of us has set himself to scientific experiment. Prominent achievements are scored. By pooling mass wisdom, the Tunghsi production team conducted an experiment involving the intercropping of sweet corn, sweet potatoes and soybeans. The team succeeded in achieving the aim of "three harvests to a plot of land." For three crops, per-mow yield per year reached an equivalent of 1,000-odd catties of grain.

The Weitzu production team introduced from other areas a high-yielding "Iron Head" fine variety of grain. Success eluded the team in the first year of experimental growing. Four old poor peasants of the team seriously studied and analyzed the features that distinguished the "Iron Head" variety that could be changed to suit local conditions. Through

cross-breeding and combining the advantages of both species, they could surely bring out a high-yielding new variety in their opinion. At that time, some people relatively deeply affected by "Liu's poison" ridiculed them as "poorly cultured big old roughs with a headful of nothing but kaoliang spikes," doomed to failure. But for six years the four old poor peasants doggedly persisted in conducting repeated experiments. At last, they developed a high-yielding new grain variety known as "Iron Head with Tightly-Packed Ears." Per-mow output was raised to over 590 catties. This serves as another eloquent refutation of the "line of reliance on specialists." The saying that "it is traditionally impossible for grain to score a higher yield" cannot hold water.

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OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

Growth of Southwest China Optical Instrument Factory

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 25, 1971)

a former clock and eye-glasses repair shop in chungking, southwest china, has grown into a factory making a dozen kinds of precision optical instruments to meet the needs of the country's growing metallurgical industry and scientific research.

the workers of the shop were inspired by chairman mao's great call: "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind". they decided to set up a factory by relying on their own strength as a contribution to china's optical instrument industry, which used to depend on imported products and material.

the workers collected 2.5 tons of scrap iron and steel at various construction sites and factories, and melted them. out of their home-made moulds, they produced a number of grinding machines necessary for making optical instruments.

then, they sent people to learn how to make microscopes at brother factories while other workers tried at it themselves. within two years they produced more than 900 metallographic microscopes and medium-class biological microscopes with a magnifying capacity of 1,500 times.

the workers have made it a rule to first produce what the country needs most. when they learned that a metallurgical department wanted a big horizontal metallographic microscope, they at once decided to trial-produce it. lacking a special grinding machine, they processed the complicated shaped lens by hand. with the concerted efforts of all workers, they made two such microscopes. examination by the metallurgical and scientific research departments showed that the new products were up to standard in various technical data, but the electrical source box was too big and complex. the workers then tackled this problem with determination and soon reduced the box by three-fourths in size and four-fifths in weight. furthermore, they changed the original fixed electrical source into a variable one, to the delight of the users.

the factory last year produced a dozen times optical intruments as many as in 1959 and total output value increased some 30 times.

PASTORAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

Thriving Pastoral People's Commune on Northwest China Plateau

(NCNA-English Sining, Nov. 25, 1971)

a people's commune 3,000 metres above sea level is thriving as a new socialist livestock raising centre of chinghai province, northwest china.

the chaka people's commune now has more than 70,000 animals, seven times the number at the time of liberation. it grows 266 hectares of grain and has planted 70,000 trees on its saline land. it is self-sufficient in grain and fodder and sells a large quantity of surplus grain to the state every year. with the growth of the collective economy, the commune has bought three tractors, seven wool shearing machines, 18 cream separators, several diesel engines, flour mills and other farm and pastoral machinery. it has mechanized or semi-mechanized many working processes in livestock raising and agricultural production.

the commune's herdsmen are of mongolian, tibetan, hui, tu and han nationalities. they all lived in misery before liberation under oppression and exploitation by the herdowners. thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the nomadic herdsmen began to settle down after liberation, extended their pastures and developed production. their livelihood improved considerably.

the commune members launched a mass movement to make scientific experiments in livestock raising. they tried to improve the strains of sheep which account for 80 per cent of the commune's animals. the indigenous strain is small, its wool coarse and output of wool is low. the local party organization and the people's government helped bring in a good breed from sinkiang in 1956. the people of chaka worked hard and succeeded in developing an improved strain by cross-breeding local sheep with the sinkiang sheep that year. the crossbred strain gives a high output of fine wool and delicious mutton.

after the chaka people's commune was set up in 1958 the commune members were able to carry out the work on a large scale by relying on their collective strength. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line to sabotage this mass undertaking. his local agents arbitrarily ordered the work done in a way contrary to the laws governing sheep breeding. as a result, many sheep died. they then disbanded the commune-run stud-ram farm. they wanted to nip the undertaking in the bud.

the commune's party committee led the herdsmen in waging a struggle against liu shao-chi's revisionist line. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching: "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. it is sheer fantasy to imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the

exertion of tremendous efforts." and they were determined to continue with their experiment.

a leading member of the stud-ram farm and communist party member of mongolian nationality named papa summed up with the herdsmen the experience in improving stock strains. they played an active role in scientific experiment on improving sheep feed, grazing and management, and accumulated data. after three years of hard work, they finally worked out a scientific method for managing the sheep of the improved strain.

responding to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the people learned from tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants their revolutionary spirit of fighting nature. this helped speed up their work of improving the sheep strain. guided by technicians sent by the state, the commune trained its own technical force of 40 people. they built 160 sheds and sheepfolds in several years to facilitate the work. this provided winter shelter for the flocks, especially for lambing and raising the new-born animals. they also set up 15 artificial insemination stations for crossbreeding the sheep in stormy or snowy weather, and built three ponds for dipping the sheep. in this way, the chaka commune made great achievements in improving its sheep strain in the past decade. at present the sheep of improved strains account for 86 per cent of the total flock of the commune.

the people of various nationalities in chaka have come to understand through their practice that the building of water conservancy projects is one of the important measures for transforming the grasslands.

the kapa swamp on the chaka grassland is a warm grazing ground. but, owing to lack of water in winter and spring, this good grassland could not be fully utilized. water conservancy technicians found underground water and the commune decided to sink wells there.

snowstorms raged in the spring of 1966 when 65-year-old communist party member tanpa of mongolian nationality led over 20 commune members in pitching up tents on the kapa swamp. the state sent a hand-operated drill to the work site. this encouraged the builders. when they drilled to a depth of dozens of metres, the drill hit hard rock. moreover, they had no adequate lighting down the well. one of the builders said: "what can we do with our hands now that even the drill does not work?" tanpa and the builders studied "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and other brilliant works of chairman mao's. he told them of his miserable life in the old society when he was employed by the capitalists as a salt worker. he said: "the foolish old man removed two big mountains. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party, we can certainly overcome all difficulties in sinking the well for the revolution." encouraged by what he said, the builders worked with great enthusiasm under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". they used two big mirrors to reflect sunlight into the well. depending on their collective wisdom, they overcame all difficulties and struck water when they drilled to a depth of 81.7 metres.

over the past ten years, the local people displayed soaring revolutionary enthusiasm in reclaiming over 266 hectares of wasteland and building 18 irrigation projects, including ponds, deep wells and canals. the herdsmen and animals now have enough drinking water in winter and spring, and the 20,000 hectares of grassland and farmland are under irrigation. this has promoted livestock and agricultural production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in United Nations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

mohammad musa shfiq, minister of foreign affairs of afghanistan, has sent a letter to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, extending most heartfelt greetings to the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the letter reads as follows:

his excellency chi peng-fei
acting minister of foreign affairs
peking

your excellency

after returning to my fatherland following my participation in part in the meeting of the current general assembly of the united nations, i express most sincere greetings to the restoration of the rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

the participation of the people's republic of china in the united nations is one of the most important events in the history of a quarter century of the united nations, and i hold that the restoration of her rights is a great victory.

as a friendly neighbouring country, afghanistan fully understands the sincere wishes of china to strengthen peace and cooperation among various countries, and hold that it was necessary to restore her rights in the united nations at the beginning of the founding of new china under the leadership of her great leader chairman mao tsetung.

with the highest consideration.

mohammad musa shfiq
minister of foreign affairs
kabul, november 11, 1971

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception in Celebration of 22nd Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 24, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception at the chinese embassy on the evening of november 20 in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and albania.

present at the reception were abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; albanian ministers nesti nase, thoma deliana, shinasi dragoti, kico ngjela, milo qirko and llambi zicishti; rahman perllaku, vice-chief of general staff of the people's army; myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, and others.

present at the reception were all members of the chinese government economic delegation headed by fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and all members of the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

ambassador liu chen-hua and comrade a. kellezi spoke at the reception permeated with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship between china and albania.

ambassador liu chen-hua said: "the establishment of the diplomatic relations between china and albania 22 years ago opened a glorious chapter in the history of the relations between our two countries. since then, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have been vigorously developing. in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, we have forged a profound revolutionary friendship which is personally nurtured by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, and is everlasting and unbreakable."

he said: "under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the fraternal albanian people, holding aloft the red banner of marxism-leninism and adhering to the dictatorship of the proletariat, have taken a series of revolutionization measures, steadily pushing forward the socialist revolution. and in the cause of socialist construction, they have achieved brilliant victories one after another by adhering to the principles of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, and by arduous struggle. standing on the

adriatic coast, albania -- the great beacon of socialism in europe, is shining more and more brightly. the chinese people consider every victory of the fraternal albanian people as an enormous encouragement and powerful support to themselves and heartily rejoice over it. the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour which successfully concluded not long ago summed up the experience of socialist revolution and socialist construction in albania and worked out new fighting programme, thus opening a brighter prospect for albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction. we are deeply convinced that the fraternal albanian people, closely united around the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, will successfully accomplish the fighting tasks set forth at the sixth party congress and make still more brilliant achievements."

the chinese ambassador said in conclusion: "in the international class struggle, the albanian comrades-in-arms, adhering to the principle of proletarian internationalism and withstanding storms and defying brute force, resolutely oppose imperialism headed by the united states, modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries and resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries, thus winning high praise from the people of the world. the chinese people have always enjoyed great encouragement and support from their albanian comrades-in-arms not only in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, but also in the international class struggle. the albanian comrades-in-arms have again made outstanding contributions to the struggle for the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations. the chinese people will be thankful forever to their albanian comrades-in-arms for their valuable assistance in all fields."

comrade kellezi in his speech pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china on november 23, 1949 was a historic event of great significance. at present, relations of friendship and fraternal and close cooperation between our two countries are developing in all fields year after year at a speed never seen in history. these relations are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the principles which are being conscientiously carried out by the albanian party of labour and the communist party of china and by our great leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung -- founders and forgers of our great and unbreakable revolutionary friendship.

comrade kellezi said: "the albanian people are proud of being closely linked with such a faithful and powerful friend and ally as the 700 million chinese people and the people's republic of china under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great marxist-leninist and the most esteemed friend of the albanian people. no force on earth can in the least undermine and endanger our unbreakable militant friendship. comrade enver hoxha said: 'the great friendship linking our two peoples, forged by our two glorious parties, tempered in class battles, in struggle against the savage imperialist and revisionist enemies, based on the everlasting principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, will live in centuries. that is a friendship guided by common aims and by the same ideals. it is based on

steely foundations'. as inseparable comrades-in-arms, our two peoples, two countries and two parties will always stand together and maintain solidarity with each other for the socialist construction of our two countries, for the triumph of the cause of socialism and revolution in the world, and for the fight against u.s.-led imperialism, modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all hues."

he said: "the albanian people and their party of labour express heartfelt congratulations to the chinese people on the grand victories they scored under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in their country and in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and warmly greet the people's republic of china on her successful nuclear test on november 18 this year. the people's republic of china has become a powerful socialist state enjoying today unprecedentedly lofty international authority and prestige. she is an indestructible fortress of socialism, revolution and peace in the world and a reliable pillar for the peoples fighting for freedom and national independence."

comrade abdyl kellezi said: "the great victory of the complete restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china at the current session of the u.n. general assembly is a proof of the role and influence of the great people's china in the world. this is a victory for china as well as for albania which has waged a resolute and consistent struggle in defence of this just cause in the past years. this is also a victory for the people all over the world and a disastrous defeat for the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists."

comrade abdyl kellezi said: "we are celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries at a time when the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour has just come to a successful conclusion. the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour adopted the fifth five-year plan of the development of economy and culture of our country. during the five-year period, albania will make new strides on the road of turning herself from an agricultural-industrial state into an industrial-agricultural state. with great revolutionary zeal, the entire albanian people have plunged themselves totally into implementing the directives and historic resolutions adopted at this congress so as to make our motherland more powerful and prosperous."

comrade abdyl kellezi said in conclusion: "henceforth our party and government will make unremitting efforts for further strengthening, expanding and developing the revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and the relations of fraternal cooperation and militant solidarity between our two peoples, two countries and two parties in the interests of our common cause and the cause of socialism and revolution."

at the reception, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms repeatedly proposed toasts to the further development and strengthening of the great and unbreakable friendship between china and albania, to the good health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and to the good health and longevity of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Celebrating 22nd Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Albania and China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1971)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and madame robo gave a reception here today, celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned including pai hsiang-kuo, tien wei-hsin, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, li chiang, chung yu-yi, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, feng hsuan, wang kuo-chuan, ting kuo-yu and yu chan.

present were jovan andoni, counsellor, avni hakani, military attache, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, of the albanian embassy in peking, mrs. hakani and mrs. bezhani, and other albanian comrades in peking.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania. ambassador robo and vice-foreign minister li yao-wen spoke at the reception amid warm applause.

ambassador robo said that the fraternal relations and cooperation between albania and china had developed in an all-round way over the past 22 years. this indicated the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and the two countries of albania and china. "this friendship is based on the invincible teachings of marxism-leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism. it has been developed and tempered in the struggle against our common enemies, imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism with the soviet social-imperialist clique as its centre," the ambassador added.

he warmly praised the chinese people for their achievements in various spheres scored under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung.

he said: "our people recently held grand celebrations marking 'the glorious festival, the 30th anniversary of the

founding of the albanian party of labour, and the successful opening and conclusion of the sixth congress of the party. our people had greeted these festivals with tremendous achievements. bent on grasping and implementing better the marxist-leninist teachings of the party and comrade enver hoxha, fulfilling the 1971 plan ahead of schedule and further revolutionizing the entire life of the state, our workers, members of the cooperatives and other labouring people have put forward many proposals and initiated various kinds of revolutionary campaigns. after the party's sixth congress, a still better situation is appearing in our country in carrying out the decisions and tasks set forth at the sixth congress."

ambassador robo expressed congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of its legitimate rights in the united nations. he said: "in international affairs, our two countries have always stood on the same side, supported each other and consistently carried out principled revolutionary foreign policies. this has constantly raised the international prestige of our two countries". he declared that albania and china would, as always, advance abreast with locked arms.

vice-minister li yao-wen said: "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and albania, we have traversed shoulder to shoulder for 22 years along a brilliant course. these 22 years are years in which we have fought and won victories together. holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, our two parties, two countries and two peoples have in this period surmounted all difficulties and advanced courageously along the revolutionary road. we support and encourage each other both in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

li yao-wen thanked the albanian people for having long since given all-out support to the chinese people's revolutionary struggle. he extended hearty thanks once again to the government and people of albania for waging persistent and unremitting struggles aimed at restoring to china its legitimate rights in the united nations.

he said that under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people had upheld proletarian internationalism, firmly opposed u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and resolutely supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations, thus winning praise and admiration from the people of all countries in the world.

li yao-wen heartily [illegible]ed that the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, would successfully fulfil the tasks set forth at the sixth party congress. he added that the two parties and peoples of china and albania would fight side by side and march forward shoulder to shoulder in their common cause.

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Visits Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 25, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, wound up its friendly visit here and left for nanking by train today.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai on november 22. during their stay in hangchow, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the tungfanghung silk mill, made an excursion to the west lake and places of interest and saw an art performance. they were warmly welcomed by revolutionary people.

wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, met the albanian comrades-in-arms and gave a banquet in their honour yesterday evening. comrade wang tzu-ta and comrade stefi kotmilo made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the great friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples built personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha would last forever.

upon its arrival in and departure from hangchow, the delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by meng chao-yu, standing committee member of the chekiang provincial committee of the chinese communist party and standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of hangchow press circles and organizations concerned.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Journalists Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1971)

sepp gasser, editor-in-chief of the "bunte illustrierte" of austria, and kurt wimmer, deputy editor-in-chief of the "kleine zeipung", left here by air today on a visit to other parts of china.

they arrived in peking on november 18 at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency on a friendly visit to china. teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng hua, deputy director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs had given dinners in their honour.

during their stay in peking, the austrian journalists visited a factory, a rural people's commune, schools and a "may 7" cadre school and made an excursion to places of interest.

harry redl, photographer of the "bunte illustrierte" of austria, who arrived here yesterday also left with the two austrian journalists.

CAMBODIA

31st Message to Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk (Part One)

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here yesterday his 31st message to the khmer nation (part one) which reads in full as follows:

dear compatriots,

allow me, in this 31st message, to speak particularly to the militarymen in the army of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, lackeys of u.s. imperialism.

militarymen serving in the army of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh exclamation

for nearly two years you have helped, voluntarily or not, the phnompenh super-traitors and their masters, the yankee imperialists, in plunging our country cambodia and her people deeper daily into the worst humiliation, misery, suffering and destruction in our national history.

for many months, your eyes could not fail to see these humiliation, misery, suffering and destruction everywhere in the most accursed "republic" of your patrons, the shameless and deceitful slogan of which is "liberty, fraternity, equality, justice, happiness and prosperity".

for many months, all that you could hear is the cry of despair of your humble compatriots of the provinces and even the cities, and as you are fully aware, the sobbing and heartbreaking wails of the bereaved families of your comrades who died in a war which your samdech euv had averted in our motherland and our nation, and which your "chiefs" lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, in exchange for the 340 million u.s. dollars per year given to their gang by richard nixon, have deliberately and unjustly "imported" to our country following their pro-u.s. imperialist coup d'etat of march 18, 1970.

i cannot believe that the uniforms, weapons and u.s. dollars have succeeded in completely extirpating the pity for our country and her people from your hearts and your minds. the war which is completely destroying the country (yours and ours) and which has plunged into a super-hell our people, happy and living in peace not long ago, will stop rapidly if you militarymen refuse to fight

this war which u.s. president richard nixon has paid the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang to wage in the sole interests of u.s. imperialism-neo-colonialism.

since march 18, 1970, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang has deceived you outrageously by leading you to bring about the greatest misfortune in our national history under the pretext that our kampuchea (cambodia) is "aggressed by the d.r.v.n. and the south viet nam national front for liberation."

but today, the u.s. authorities themselves, in particular those of the state department in washington, have finally admitted before the whole world that this pretext is false and not in conformity with the reality.

in this connection, please pay all your attention to the following cable of a.f.p. from washington dated october 28, 1971.

under the title "indication of u.s. official circles with regard to cambodia", the a.f.p. cable said: "those responsible for the u.s. policy towards cambodia in the state department... declared that they are convinced that the north vietnamese and vietcong have no designs on cambodia".

as you can see, the high officials of the u.s. government themselves no longer hesitated to admit before the international press that the d.r.v.n. and the south viet nam n.f.l. have no intention to commit aggression against our country or to neo-colonize it.

but then why does u.s. president richard nixon give an astronomical u.s. aid to support the war "efforts" of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang?

an explanation has been given by the american senators themselves who voted recently by a great majority the reduction of this u.s. aid to lon nol. the american senate in fact knows, as all the american people do, that president nixon, chieftain of u.s. imperialism, wants on the one hand to add our country cambodia to the list of asian countries neo-colonized by the u.s.a., and on the other, to have at his disposal several hundred thousand khmers to be used as cannon-fodder in place of his own boys (the yankee soldiers) in his war of aggression and colonization against the vietnamese people, our brothers. concerning this, the "far eastern economic review" reveals in its october 30, 1971 issue that, in the eyes of the u.s. senate, president nixon is neo-colonizing our country in order to protect his conquest in south vietnam: "president richard nixon is still determined to maintain a non-communist government in saigon, and... cambodia is being built up as a western bulwark to protect that government...".

you should use your intelligence to understand clearly this undeniable fact: the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang has entirely sold you out to richard nixon to make you die in place of the yankee soldiers serving u.s. imperialism which wants to colonize our indochinese countries and keep our indochina under its yoke, because if our indochina is liberated, the peoples of other countries and regions neo-colonized by u.s. imperialism (those of thailand, the philippines, south korea, etc.) in asia, africa and latin america, will be immensely

encouraged by the example and the victory of the three indochinese peoples (khmer, vietnamese and lao) and will have the courage to rise en masse to sweep out u.s. neo-colonialism.

so i say: use your intelligence to understand that the american budget does not pay you to defend cambodia but to maintain the domination of american imperialism over cambodia, south viet nam, laos and southeast asia.

former u.s. senator eugene mccarthy has recently recalled this cruel truth to the american public, as an a.p. dispatch of november 16, 1971 from washington reports: "vietnamization means 'changing the colour of the corpses' from americans to vietnamese." the big u.s. magazine "newsweek" in its november 15, 1971 issue reveals to the american people and the whole world that, even the so-called "economic aid" of the u.s. government to the so-called "khmer republic" is used only to buy you over as cannon-fodder to die for u.s. imperialism: "even so-called development funds have often had essentially military purposes. the 110 million dollars in economic aid the (nixon) administration had earmarked for cambodia is plainly designed to shore up lon nol's faltering military machine."

as "newsweek" writes, the u.s. aid funds for the development of cambodia are used to draw cambodia into war and to her complete destruction.

in this respect, you should be the first to know that now everywhere in our country there are only destruction and ruin, while during the time of samdech euv, our army participated daily in the construction and inauguration of schools, colleges and universities, hospitals and health centres, factories, bridges, highways, tracks, ports, airports, plantations and irrigation projects.

the 340 million dollars per year given by nixon mean bombs, napalms, shells and bullets which destroy our countryside, our villages and our cities and which reduce millions of our compatriots to misery and despair if not to death. another part of these 340 million dollars go into the pockets of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh and important members of their gang. and you? your chieftains treat you as beasts and throw to you only small crumbs to eat. part of your meagre pay also goes into the pockets of your chieftains, and even the beggarly remainder of your pay is not paid to you regularly. for months you get nothing, and some among you are compelled to commit "piracy" against merchants and other citizens.

use your intelligence to ponder over the following three aspects of your problem as the army of the "khmer republic". this "republic" of national betrayal you are serving is heading for an approaching, inevitable death.

first, the "astronomical" loans promised by nixon to the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak are going to be considerably reduced from december 1971.

with the 340 million u.s. dollars per year, the regime you are serving is having the greatest difficulties in survival. lon nol-sirik matak have asked their master nixon for an increase of 100 million dollars in aid per year so that their dirty "republic" may continue to eke out a miserable existence.

but the u.s. senate has recently decided to reduce the total amount of u.s. aid from (about) 3,000 million to (about) 2,000 million u.s. dollars under the pressure of the american people themselves. concerning this, "newsweek" writes: "popular opposition to foreign aid is, of course, nothing new. but the depth and breadth of the current disenchantment has clearly reached unprecedented proportions.... liberals (in the congress) have become disturbed over aid disbursements to authoritarian regimes... and even conservatives have been soured on foreign entanglements by the tragic u.s. involvements in indochina. americans of all stripes, in fact, have had a growing feeling that the u.s. has enough problems of its own to worry about...."

in the end the u.s. is ruining itself by waging the war against the indochinese peoples. the economy and the riel of the lon nol "republic" is collapsing completely. but the u.s. multi-billionaires are also facing very grave social, economic and financial problems. today money is in shortage for supporting the anti-popular and anti-national "republic" you are serving. what i said is no exaggeration. a reuter dispatch of november 16 signed by john parcell is proof of this. the dispatch says: "a spokesman for the american embassy said seven or eight aid personnel here were now without salaries and, legally, without jobs since funds were cut off at midnight last night.... aid to cambodia officially ended last night...". "newsweek" explains that u.s. aid (to countries like lon nol's "cambodia") has to "die out" one day for, "within america, there is a growing realization that just as the u.s. cannot be the world's policeman neither can it be the world's sugar daddy."

it is obvious that the american people are tired of "giving sugar" to noxious regimes like those of phnompenh and saigon. consequently, you could no longer hope that your bosses lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh will have enough dollars to survive long. under these conditions, even if some of you like to wage the war and be mercenaries of u.s. imperialism, the latter will very soon no longer have the means to support you long in this game of putting cambodia to death. cambodia will not die because the national united front of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, that is our people, will save it; but you will die traitors if you continue to serve u.s. imperialism and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang who have large deposits in foreign banks. and they will have american aircraft and helicopters to carry them safe and sound on the eve of final downfall to thailand, france, japan or america. but you, could you escape prosecution by the people if you continue to betray, arms in hand, the sacred cause of liberation of our kampuchea and our indochina from the yoke of the yankee neo-colonialist-imperialists?

if there is still a grain of patriotism in your hearts or if you simply possess mediocre intelligence, you should understand that it is now high time to lay down your arms and abandon the lost cause of the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh.

next week, i will lay before you the other two principal aspects of your problem for your consideration and meditation.

i will tell you in particular that, despite the deceptive propaganda of phnompenh, the whole world knows about the numerous defeats sustained by the lon nol army, mercenaries of u.s. imperialism, in face of the offensive victoriously launched by the heroic people's forces of national liberation at the beginning of the dry season.

sirik matak had announced in washington that at the beginning of the current dry season his army would succeed to completely recover kompong thom and siemreap provinces and proceed to recover kratie, stung treng, mondolkiri, ratanakiri, preah vihear provinces from the national united front of cambodia. and today, the big western and american news agencies have told the whole world that despite the massive u.s. air support, operation "tchenla 2" had ended in dismal defeat and that, the people's forces of national liberation, after their major victory on highway 6, had inflicted a crushing defeat on the lon nol-sirik matak army on highways 2, 3, 4 and 5 as well as in the latter's own fiefs including tuol leap, bat deng, kambaul and pochentong. phnompenh, the last den of the super-traitors, is now besieged from all sides by the heroic people's forces.

therefore, your struggle is doomed to total and ignominious defeat, whether you like it or not.

consequently, your only chance is to abandon quickly the boat of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Activists' Group of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; and chang hsiang-shan, a leading staff member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the activists' group of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by sokichi ushikubo, leader of the group, and masahiro bono, its secretary general.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, chang yu and chen hui-chuan.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong and DRVN Party and Government Delegation He Is Leading Visit China-Vietnam Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and the party and government delegation of the d.r.v.n. he is leading visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune this morning.

premier pham van dong acquainted himself with the commune's production and construction. he encouraged the commune members to do their utmost and aim high and build the china-viet nam friendship people's commune still better. he expressed the belief that, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, the members of the commune would continue to advance in big strides.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accompanied on the visit by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

the commune members still keep a fresh memory of premier pham van dong's previous visit to the commune in june of 1961. they were overjoyed today to learn that he was to visit them once again at the head of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation. from early morning people began to gather before the office building of the commune party committee and revolutionary committee to await the arrival of their vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the front line of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

when premier pham van dong, members of the delegation vice-minister tran quy hai and ambassador ngo thuyen and other vietnamese comrades arrived at the commune they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the commune party committee and revolutionary committee li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng and commune members. the welcomers beat drums and gongs, sang and danced and shouted slogans to express their cordial greetings and high respects to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

on behalf of the commune party committee and revolutionary committee and all the commune members, li chiu-ling, secretary of the commune party committee, extended warm welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. he said: premier pham van dong has come to our commune once again. this is a tremendous encouragement and support to all the commune members. we will redouble our efforts in grasping revolution and promoting production as our concrete action in support of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

premier pham van dong, vice-minister tran quy hai, ambassador ngo thuyen and yeh chien-ying, wu teh and other chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms planted near the commune office building cypresses, a symbol of the ever-green friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people.

premier pham van dong and other vietnamese comrades visited a dairy farm and a threshing ground of the commune. commune members performed song and dance items for the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. after they sang the revolutionary song "viet nam--china", premier pham van dong went among them and talked to them cordially. he said: "the people of our two countries will forever unite, fight and win victory together."

on behalf of the party and government delegation from the d.r.v.n., premier pham van dong presented the people's commune with a silk banner inscribed with the words "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers."

comrade li chiu-ling presented a gift of red dates, peanuts, walnuts and pears produced by the commune to the delegation as a token of the profound sentiments of the commune members for the vietnamese people. the chinese and vietnamese comrades shook hands and embraced warmly, demonstrating the great unbreakable friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

Premier Pham Van Dong Pays Homage to Late President Ho Chi Minh at His Former Residence in Peking

(NCNA-English Nov. 24, 1971)

comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, this afternoon paid homage to the memory of the late president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people and close friend of the chinese people, at the house where he lived when he was in peking.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and staff members of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation accompanied premier pham van dong.

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; comrade chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrades tsai chang, teng ying-chao and keng piao, members of the c.p.c. central committee; and comrade wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, were also there to pay homage to the late president.

president ho chi minh made great contributions to forging the friendship between the people of viet nam and china. in the years of the chinese people's national-democratic revolutionary struggles, he came to china on

several occasions, fought shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people and went through hardships and tribulations with them. after the founding of the people's republic of china, he came to peking and had cordial meetings with the chinese people's great leader chairman mao on many occasions. the visit to the former residence of president ho chi minh brought back to the comrades-in-arms of the two countries most affectionate memories of the late president.

the comrades-in-arms saw an embroidered picture of president ho chi minh cordially shaking hands with chairman mao. on the picture there are the lines from one of president ho's poems: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." in the president's office there are: a copy of his will, maps with his markings, newspapers read by him and the "diary in jail" written by the late president in his early years of revolutionary struggles in china. there are also precious gifts which president ho presented to chairman mao: a portrait of chairman mao elaborately inlaid with colour shell, an ash-tray made of fragments of downed u.s. aircraft, which was originally presented by the people of south viet nam to uncle ho and later sent by the president to chairman mao, and an inscription by president ho "the friendship between viet nam and china is evergreen exclamation" in the reception room there is a rifle. the chinese government presented the rifle to the vietnamese people. later a heroic platoon of militia women of hau loc village in hau loc district, thanh hoa province, shot down two u.s. planes on june 16 and november 2 of 1967 with this rifle. on the instruction of president ho, they presented the rifle to chairman mao.

all the gifts demonstrate the profound proletarian revolutionary friendship between the people of viet nam and china. the chinese and vietnamese people will never forget the lofty qualities of president ho as a great proletarian internationalist fighter as seen in his efforts in strengthening the militant unity of the people of the two countries. during the visit, the chinese comrades tightly gripped the hands of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and said: "we cherish the memory of president ho chi minh. he lives forever in the hearts of the chinese people exclamation" the comrades-in-arms of the two countries wished that the great friendship between the people of china and viet nam would remain evergreen exclamation

at the end of the visit, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms had photographs taken in front of the embroidered picture of president ho chi minh warmly shaking hands with chairman mao.

Party and Government Delegation of Democratic Republic of Vietnam Leaves Peking for Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, left here by special plane this morning for a visit to shanghai after successfully concluding its visit to peking.

members of the delegation on the visit were comrades nguyen duy trinh, tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach. the staff of the delegation was also on the visit.

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, accompanied the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation to shanghai.

present at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off were leading comrades of the chinese party and government including yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chi peng-fei and chang tsai-chien as well as 5,000 people of the chinese capital.

also present were mr. ieng sary, special envoy from the interior part of cambodia; ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia general duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, and vice-minister van piny; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, and madame sien an, wife of the cambodian ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of viet nam and china. the band played the national anthems of viet nam and china. premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades, accompanied by leading comrades of the chinese party and government, reviewed a guard of honour made up of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen and red guards.

when the vietnamese comrades-in-arms walked round to bid farewell to the crowds, the airport, resounding with the beating of drums and gongs, was astir with a scene of jubilation. people waved the national flags of viet nam and china, bouquets and colourful streamers to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. they cheered and danced. they hailed the successful visit of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation and wished that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam would be constantly consolidated and developed. the crowds repeatedly

shouted "firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firm support to the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the people of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and others waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also accompanying the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation on its visit were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., han hsu, acting director of the protocol department, and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang; members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference chang hsi-jo and chou pei-yuan;

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army chen shih-chu, hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, sung wei-shih, yang chun-sheng, li chia-yi, huang wen-ming, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, wang kuo-chuan, chien chih-kuang, sha feng, yin cheng-chen, fan tzu-yu, hsu chin-chiang, tu hsing-yuan, pan yu-hung, hsieh hua, wu yu-hsun, huang tso-chen, shen chien, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, yang teh-chung and ma jen-hui. also present were leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng.

diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. and the r.s.v.n. embassies in peking, and vietnamese experts and trainees in peking were present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

DRVN Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Shanghai for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, arrived here from peking by special plane at noon today for a friendly visit. the delegation is companied by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council. it was given a grand and warm welcome by several hundred thousand people in shanghai who lined the main streets.

the members of the delegation who arrived here on a friendly visit today were nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government; tran quy hai, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and ambassador to china; and nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs, as well as the staff of the delegation and members of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, arrived in shanghai by the same plane.

present at the airport to welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were: chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; ma tien-shui, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen, members of the c.p.c. central committee, secretaries of the municipal party committee and vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; yang fu-chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; chin tsu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and standing committee member of the municipal party committee; and other leading members of the municipal party committee, the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang shao-yung, liu yao-tsung, chou li-chin, chao lin-ken, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, liu wen-hsueh, li pin-shan, shen yuan-chun, hu kai-teh and wu chao-jan.

also accompanying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the visit to shanghai were: keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang

yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam; and han hsu, acting director of the protocol department, and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

standing on the east china sea coast, the heroic city shanghai is today festively decorated and looks extraordinarily magnificent under bright sunshine. on the main streets from the airport to the guest house, red banners fluttered, songs resounded, and streamers of welcome inscribed with chinese and vietnamese characters were hung. with profound friendship for the vietnamese people, shanghai workers, people's commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, students and other people converged on the streets and airport early in the morning to await the arrival of their vietnamese comrades-in-arms. they said with delight: the vietnamese comrades-in-arms bring us happy tidings of victory from the front, and the profound friendship of the fraternal vietnamese people for the chinese people. this is a very great encouragement and support to us. they said that they would earnestly learn from the vietnamese people, and do still better in grasping revolution and promoting production and in fulfilling their internationalist obligations of the great rear area to support the front, and that they would unite, fight and win victory together with the vietnamese people.

the special plane carrying the delegation landed smoothly at 11:40 a.m. at the hungchiao airport where the national flags of china and viet nam fluttered. as premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane, comrade chang chun-chiao and others stepped forward, warmly shook hands with them and embraced them to extend warm welcome. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, comrade chang chun-chiao and others, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms walked round to meet the several thousand welcomers. the airport was alive with expressions of joy. young people and other welcomers performed dances of welcome. deafening cheers and beating of drums and gongs resounded over the airport.

in two open cars, premier pham van dong accompanied by premier chou en-lai and comrade chang chun-chiao, and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh accompanied by comrades wang hung-wen and ma tien-shui drove to the city proper where they were given a rousing welcome by several hundred thousand people lining the thoroughfares. the welcomers waved the national flags of china and viet nam, bouquets and colourful ribbons. they cheered and danced. children released colourful balloons. in the national costumes of viet nam, laos, cambodia and china, literary and art workers, with arms locked, sang in unison. facing the vietnamese comrades-in-arms, more than one hundred dance troupes performed such dances as "chinese-vietnamese people's friendship", "great unity of the people of the world", "tasseled spears" and "swords". young people and children used their bouquets and coloured paper flowers to form words of "welcome". the welcomers repeatedly shouted: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the peoples of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be

defeated exclamation" people on the balconies and at the windows of tall buildings along the thoroughfares waved bouquets to express the profound sentiment of the shanghai people for the envoys of the heroic vietnamese people. premier pham van dong and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh waved in their open cars to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

vietnamese trainees and representatives of the vietnamese residents in shanghai were also present at the airport to welcome the delegation. polish vice-consul in shanghai was also present.

Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee Give Banquet Warmly Welcoming DRVN Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1971)

the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and all the members of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet were nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, and other members of the delegation comrades tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach, staff members of the delegation and members of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, also attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, and chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and the people's republic of china hung side by side in the banquet hall. when premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and other members of the delegation entered the banquet hall in the company of chou en-lai, chang chun-chiao and other comrades, all present warmly applauded to express welcome.

the banquet proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade chang chun-chiao and premier pham van dong made speeches that were overflowing with brotherly sentiments. both speeches drew round after

round of enthusiastic applause. (full text of the speeches to be released separately).

present at the banquet were leading comrades of the shanghai municipal party committee and revolutionary committee and of the people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, chin tsu-min, wang shao-yung, liu yao-tsung, chou li-chin, chao lin-ken, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, liu wen-hsueh, li pin-shan, shen yuan-chun, hu kai-teh and wu chao-jan.

also present were comrades keng piao, wang yu-ping, han hsu and lu wei-chao who accompanied the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to shanghai.

vietnamese trainees and representatives of the vietnamese residents in shanghai were present.

polish /vice-consul in shanghai was also present.

DRVN Party and Government Delegation Visits Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1971)

premier pham van dong and members of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam visited the shanghai electrical machinery plant this afternoon in the company of comrade chang chun-chiao.

when premier pham van dong and members of the delegation, nguyen duy trinh, tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach, and ambassador nguyen van quang and other vietnamese comrades arrived at the plant, they were met by several thousand workers at the gate who beat drums and gongs and sang and danced to warmly welcome and pay high respect to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

accompanied by hsiang hsu, secretary of the plant party committee, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the turbine generators workshop and the generator testing centre and saw turbine generators produced by the workers for the fraternal vietnamese people.

in the workshop, premier pham van dong made a warm speech to the worker comrades. he said: "we are very pleased with your great achievements and with the fact that you are producing generators for the vietnamese front." the premier urged the workers to work with redoubled efforts and achieve still greater successes under the leadership of the party, so as to make greater contributions to china's socialist revolution and construction.

comrade hsiang hsu expressed heart-felt thanks to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on behalf of all the workers and staff members of the plant. he said: "the visit of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and the warm speech by premier pham van dong are a tremendous concern and encouragement to us. we will act upon chairman mao's teachings and grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. at the same time, we will work hard to accomplish the glorious task of producing quality generators for the fraternal vietnamese people, at high speed."

amid warm applause, premier pham van dong presented to the plant a silk banner with the inscription "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers" and the workers presented a model of a turbine generator to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. inside and outside the workshop there burst forth cheers of "learn from the heroic vietnamese people" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam".

also accompanying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the visit today were keng piao, wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen, wang yu-ping, han hsu and lu wei-chao.

DRVN Party and Government Delegation Warmly Welcomed at Shanghai Soiree

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1971)

a soiree was held here this evening under the auspices of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the municipal revolutionary committee to warmly welcome the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

when premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen, nguyen co thach and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms entered the theatre in the company of premier chou en-lai and comrade chang chun-chiao, the hall rose and greeted the glorious envoys of the fraternal vietnamese people with enthusiastic applause.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was present.

the shanghai school of dancing presented the revolutionary modern ballet "the white-haired girl" at the soiree.

at the end of the performance, premier pham van dong and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and comrade chang chun-chiao, went on the stage and presented a floral basket to the artistes in congratulation of their success.

premier pham van dong said cordially to the artistes: "'the white-haired girl' you performed is an opera as

well as a ballet. it embodies the revolutionary will of the people of shanghai and their creativeness. it impressed us by the fine images of the people both as revolutionaries and as builders of a new life."

on behalf of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation, premier pham van dong presented to the people of shanghai a silk banner inscribed with the beautiful lines from one of president ho chi minh's poems: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers".

comrade chang chun-chiao, on behalf of the people of shanghai, presented to premier pham van dong and the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation a box-wood sculpture depicting the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

comrade chang chun-chiao warmly praised the unbreakable friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people. he said: "this friendship has developed in the course of our protracted common struggle. i should add that president ho chi minh's revolutionary struggle in shanghai strengthened and promoted our friendship. this friendship between our two parties, two governments and two peoples has developed further today in our common struggle against u.s. imperialism."

after the exchange of gifts, premier pham van dong and comrade chang chun-chiao cordially shook hands and embraced each other, and the hall echoed with enthusiastic applause and shouts of "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation" and "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to fail exclamation"

present at the soiree were also comrades keng piao, wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, wang yu-ping, han hsu and lu wei-chao.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 24, 1971)

a chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, arrived here this morning. it has come to attend the inaugural ceremony of the taxila heavy machinery plant and the ground-breaking ceremony of a foundry and forge factory and pay a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the pakistan government.

the chinese government delegation was welcomed at the airport by m.m. ahmed, pakistan economic adviser to the president, ghias uddin ahmed, defence adviser to the president, iqaal hosain, secretary of economic coordination and external assistance division, mumtaz a. alvie, additional secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and azam alizai, chairman of west pakistan industrial development corporation, and others.

ayub mirza, secretary general of the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi and other prominent figures were also present.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working here were also present.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the airport. people from various circles of rawalpindi carrying the national flags of pakistan and china shouted repeatedly: "long live pakistan-china friendship exclamation"

Pakistan President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 24, 1971)

president of pakistan yahya khan received li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building and head of the chinese government delegation, and the other members of the delegation today.

president yahya khan had a friendly and cordial talk with them.

during the talk, minister li shui-ching conveyed regards of chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai to president yahya khan. president yahya khan expressed his gratitude and asked minister li shui-ching to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

present on the occasion were m.m. ahmed, pakistan economic adviser to the president, sultan m. khan, foreign secretary, and azam alizai, chairman of west pakistan industrial development corporation.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

Pakistan Economic Adviser to President Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 24, 1971)

m.m. ahmed, pakistan economic adviser to the president, gave a banquet this evening in islamabad in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

present on the occasion were mehboob raschid, deputy-chairman of the planning commission; ghulam ishaq khan, secretary of cabinet division; s.s. iqbal hosain, secretary of economic coordination and external assistance

division; mumtaz a. alvie, additional secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; s. azam ali, additional secretary of the ministry of defence; and other high-ranking government officials and military officers of pakistan.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

speaking at the banquet, m.m. ahmed expressed warm welcome to the chinese government delegation on its visit to pakistan. he said that the successful construction of the taxila heavy machinery plant was a significant step in building a self-reliant economy in pakistan. the taxila heavy machinery plant would be a standing monument to the friendship between the peoples of pakistan and china.

he said: "china is a real neighbour and great friend of pakistan. friendship between pakistan and china is not only due to the factors of geography and history, but also due to the common outlook and common interests". "this friendship is deeply enshrined in the hearts of our people and we feel very proud of the friendship and we are also happy that this friendship is growing from strength to strength," he said.

greeting the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, he said that the pakistan people were glad to see that china was admitted into the united nations. without china's participation the united nations would not be a complete international body. he added: we are confident that china would play a full role in the united nations for the developing countries.

in his speech, li shui-ching, head of the chinese delegation, expressed heartfelt thanks to the pakistan government and people for the warm welcome and hospitable reception given to the chinese government delegation.

he said: "china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. the friendly relations between our two countries are based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence and have developed in the common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. they are in the fundamental interests of the two peoples. we are glad to note the continuous strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries."

He said: "pakistan is a great nation and her people an industrious and courageous people. the pakistan people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and expansionism. in order to defend their state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence, they have waged unremitting struggles against the foreign aggressors and interventionists." "the chinese government and people have consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war, and resolutely supported the peoples of various countries in their just struggles

to win national independence, defend state sovereignty and oppose foreign interference. the peoples of china and pakistan have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles against imperialism and expansionism. our pakistan friends may rest assured that should pakistan be subjected to foreign aggression, the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and national independence."

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Minister to Foreign Trade Gives Banquet in Honor of Peruvian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here today warmly welcoming all the members of the peruvian delegation led by general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of power and mining of the peruvian revolutionary government.

present at the banquet were miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires a.i. of the peruvian embassy in peking, and pedro andia, deputy director of the peruvian commercial office in china.

attending the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of various departments concerned li yao-wen, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, lin tse-sheng, sun hsiao-feng, wang lei, wu fan-wu, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, sun so-chang, cheng fei and hsi tao-chung.

pai hsiang-kuo and jorge fernandez maldonado solari spoke at the banquet amid a warm, friendly atmosphere.

pai hsiang-kuo warmly praised the brave and industrious peruvian people who, under the leadership of president juan velasco alvarado, had waged an unremitting struggle to consolidate national independence and defend their state sovereignty and sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and made remarkable achievements in developing the national economy and building their country.

he said: "the chinese government and people firmly support the just cause of the peruvian and other latin american peoples in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and the rights over territorial waters and developing the national economy."

the chinese minister said: "at the recent meeting of developing countries in lima, many medium and small countries strongly opposed imperialist control and

plunder. this has eloquently demonstrated that the superpowers' high-handed practice of pushing power politics and hegemony and bullying and carving up weak and small countries at will has become more and more ineffective. we believe that all the oppressed people and nations in the world, all the medium and small countries that are being bullied and victimized by the superpowers, will surely achieve still greater victories, provided they unite still more closely and persevere in struggle."

pai hsiang-kuo expressed sincere thanks to the peruvian government which, upholding principle and justice at the current united nations general assembly, supported the resolution on the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique.

he expressed the conviction that the visit by the distinguished peruvian guests would make new contributions to the constant development of the friendly relations between china and peru.

in his speech, peruvian minister fernandez said: "on behalf of president juan velasco alvarado, we, the peruvian delegation, extend the respects of the revolutionary people and revolutionary government of peru to the people, the revolutionary government and the revolutionary leadership of china and to their great guide chairman mao tsetung."

he said: "we thank the people's republic of china for resolutely supporting the stand for sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. it is the stand taken by the majority of the countries of the third world to prevent others from plundering the marine resources which belong to these countries and should be explored in the interests of the people of these countries."

the peruvian minister said: "the recent meeting held in lima by various countries of the third world gave voice to their solidarity and unbreakable unity against big-power domination and hegemony. in the final analysis, our struggle is a merciless struggle against imperialist rule. in this struggle we will stand with the oppressed peoples of the world."

he congratulated the people's republic of china on the restoration of its lawful rights in the united nations.

prior to the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister pai hsiang-kuo met minister fernandez and other peruvian friends and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

China's National Football Team Leaves Peking for Tanzania and Zambia on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1971)

the national football team of china left here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to tanzania and zambia. the leader of the team is tung nien-li and its deputy leader is pu cheng-yu.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned including yao hsiao-cheng and chinese sportsmen.

also present were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and mrs. dorah n.j. danieli, second secretary, and j.j.y. hoza, third secretary, of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Captures Four US Intruding Fishing Boats

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1971)

in defence of ecuador's sovereign right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit and fishery resources, the ecuadorian government seized on november 23 and 24 four u.s. fishing boats illegally intruding into the country's territorial waters, according to a report from quito.

an official announcement said that the u.s. boat "misouri" was seized on november 23 when it was illegally fishing within ecuador's territorial waters.

the other three "j.m. mautiraz", "john f. kennedy" and "conney gin" were captured yesterday.

this brought to 47 the u.s. piratic fishing boats captured by ecuador since the beginning of the year.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Permanent Representative, Deputy Representative Attend UN Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative, and chen chu, deputy representative, of the people's republic of china on the u.n. security council, attended a council meeting this afternoon and were welcomed by the representatives of other council member states. huang hua spoke at the meeting.

eugeniusz kulaga, polish permanent representative on the security council, expressed welcome to the presence of the chinese representatives in a speech delivered in his capacity as president of the counicl for november. speeches of welcome were then made by the permanent representatives of the other 13 council members -- somalia, britain, argentina, italy, japan, the soviet union, nicaragua, the united states, burundi, belgium, syria, sierra leone and france.

speaking after them, huang hua said, "allow me to express thanks to the president and our fellow representatives for their welcome to the chinese representatives. it is a pleasure for us to take part, together with the other members of the security council, in the work of this council."

he said, "after world war ii, very profound changes have taken place in the world situation. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution; this has become the main trend of the present international situation, propelling the advance of history and social progress. however, the colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the one or two superpowers have not ceased their activities in practising power politics and in carrying out aggression, interference, subversion and control against other countries and people. the struggle between aggression versus anti-aggression, interference versus anti-interference, subversion versus anti-subversion and control versus anti-control is becoming ever more acute. since the end of world war ii, although a new world war has not broken out, local wars have not ceased and tensions have occurred one after the other. there is no peace on earth. the danger of a new world war still exists. the people of the whole world must be vigilant."

huang hua stressed, "over a long period, the chinese people have suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression; they have persistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported all the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggles to win freedom and liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destiny. the chinese people have always received the sympathy and support of the people of various countries in our struggle for independence and liberation over the past century and more and in the cause of our socialist revolution and socialist construction. we regard it as our bounden duty to give support to the just struggles of the people of all countries."

finally huang hua said, "according to the purposes of the united nations charter, the security council should play its due role in maintaining international peace and opposing aggression and interference. it is our hope that the spirit of the united nations charter will be followed out. to this end, we will stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice and work for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries, the safeguarding of international peace and the promotion of human progress."

Chairman and Vice Chairman of Chinese Delegation to United Nations Give Reception

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations, gave a grand reception at the u.n. building here this evening to express thanks to albania, algeria and 21 other sponsor-countries and other friendly countries for their efforts for and support to the restoration of all china's legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. more than 300 friends and guests attended the reception.

chiao kuan-hua and huang hua received the friends and guests at the door of the reception hall. among them were:

permanent representatives, deputy representatives and members of the delegations of albania, algeria, burma, ceylon, cuba, equatorial guinea, guinea, iraq, mali, mauritania, nepal, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, romania, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, syria, the united republic of tanzania, the yemeni arab republic, yugoslavia and zambia;

permanent representatives, deputy representatives and members of the delegations of afghanistan, austria, belgium, bhutan, botswana, bulgaria, burundi, byelorussia, cameroon, canada, chile, czechoslovakia, denmark, ecuador, the arab republic of egypt, ethiopia, finland, france, ghana, guyana, hungary, iceland, india, iran, ireland, italy, kenya, kuwait, laos, libya, malaysia, mexico, mongolia, morocco, the netherlands, nigeria, norway, peru, poland, rwanda, senegal, singapore, sweden, togo, trinidad and tobago, tunisia, turkey, uganda, ukraine, the soviet union and the united kingdom;

permanent representatives, deputy representatives and members of the delegations of argentina, bahrein, barbados, colombia, cyprus, fiji, greece, indonesia, jamaica, lebanon, luxembourg, mauritius, panama, qatar and thailand;

permanent representatives and members of the delegations of malawi, malta, the philippines and the united states.

present at the reception on invitation were also albanian vice-foreign minister m. reiz malile; bulgarian first vice-foreign minister milko tarabanov; cyprus foreign minister spyros kyprianon; hungarian vice-foreign minister karoly csatorday; princess of the kingdom of iran ashraf pahlavi; secretary general of the malian ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation mamadou boubacar kante; and member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour pierre andre pambou.

present at the reception also were under secretaries-general, assistant secretaries-general and other officials of the united nations headquarters, presidents of u.n. committees and regional groups, officials of new york city, as well as other friendly personages and correspondents of various countries.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the chinese delegation, its representatives fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu, and its alternate representatives tang ming-chao, an chih-yuan, wang hai-jung, hsing sung-yi and chang yung-kuan had friendly conversations with the friends and guests attending the reception. many guests extended congratulations to the chinese delegation and expressed the wishes for cooperation with it. members of the chinese delegation expressed heartfelt thanks for their help and support.

hosts and guests drank toasts frequently at the reception which lasted two and a half hours and proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua Speaks at UN General Assembly Plenary Meeting on Soviet Proposal for Convening World Disarmament Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 24, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, spoke at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon in connection with the proposal of the soviet delegation for convening a world disarmament conference which has been under discussion in the general assembly. the full text of his speech follows:

mr. president, fellow representatives,

in our speech of november 15, the delegation of the people's republic of china already made clear the chinese government's basic stand on the question of disarmament. now i would like to make some remarks on the proposal of the soviet delegation for convening a world disarmament conference.

1. china has always been in favour of disarmament. but in our opinion, it should not be said in a vague

way that the question of disarmament is of paramount importance. it would not do to put the blame for the arms race on all countries, and it would not be correct indiscriminately to demand disarmament by all countries alike. the actual state of affairs at present is that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are continuing to pursue their policies of aggression and war and that many asian, african and latin american countries and some other medium and small countries are being subjected to threats and aggression. these countries cannot but build and strengthen their own defence forces in order to prevent and resist foreign aggression, interference, subversion and control. for instance, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia are engaged in a war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; the palestinian and other arab peoples are engaged in the struggle for their right to national existence and for the recovery of their occupied territories; guinea and some other african countries are engaged in struggles against the colonialists' armed aggression and threats of subversion; and the people of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, azania and namibia are engaged in struggles for national liberation against the white colonialist rule and racial oppression. they have taken up arms simply because they are compelled to do so, and it is not at all a question of arms race. at present, the question of paramount importance to the people of these countries and regions is, of course, not disarmament but the defence of national independence and sovereignty and the winning of the right to national existence. the idea that all countries must adopt measures for disarmament without distinguishing the aggressors from the victims of aggression and those who threaten others from those who are threatened can only lead the question of disarmament onto a wrong path and benefit imperialism.

2. a quarter of a century has elapsed since the end of world war ii. to date, the two superpowers are still stationing ground, naval and air forces, well over a million, and have established thousands of military bases abroad. it is these superpowers which have obstinately rejected the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons, feverishly developing nuclear weapons and contending with each other for nuclear superiority, and they are doing this in order to press forward with their policies of blackmail, expansion, aggression and war. the threat to world peace and the security of the people of all countries originates precisely from these two superpowers. in these circumstances, it is entirely just for the people of the world and all peace-loving countries to demand that those two superpowers withdraw to their own countries all their forces abroad and dismantle all their military bases on foreign soil, and to demand the adoption of effective measures to prevent nuclear war. the general assembly of the united nations is duty-bound to take effective and not perfunctory, earnest and not superficial measures to satisfy these just demands and prevent the danger of a new world war, particularly of a nuclear war.

as early as july 31, 1963, the chinese government issued a statement advocating the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and proposing the convocation of a conference of the heads of government of all countries of the world to discuss this issue. in this statement,

the chinese government proposed the following: "all countries in the world, both nuclear and non-nuclear, solemnly declare that they will prohibit and destroy nuclear weapons completely, thoroughly, totally and resolutely. concretely speaking, they will not use nuclear weapons, nor export, nor import, nor manufacture, nor test, nor stockpile them; and they will destroy all the existing nuclear weapons and their means of delivery in the world, and disband all the existing establishments for the research, testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons in the world." this proposal of the chinese government has received the support of many countries. regrettably, however, the two nuclear powers have thus far failed to make a positive response. instead, since the sixties the two nuclear powers have concocted the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, etc. these agreements, which some people laud as intended for nuclear disarmament by accumulative means, are in essence a camouflage for their own nuclear arms expansion in the name of nuclear disarmament, a means for consolidating the nuclear monopoly of the two superpowers and carrying out nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail against the asian, african and latin american countries as well as other medium and small countries. their main idea is: only i can have nuclear weapons; you are not allowed to have nuclear weapons. this is of course unreasonable. in the absence of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, it is impossible to expect the other countries, which are subjected to the threat of the two nuclear powers, not to develop nuclear weapons for the purpose of self-defence.

3. in order to take the first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, one must grasp the key question and not be entangled with subsidiary issues. first and foremost, the countries possessing nuclear weapons should undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other, and particularly undertake not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries or nuclear-free zones. it should not be difficult to undertake such obligations if one truly has the desire to avert a nuclear war and move towards the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. many countries are now demanding the establishment of nuclear-free zones or peace zones. these are just demands which china supports. however, to free these zones truly from the threat of nuclear war, it is necessary, first of all, for all the nuclear countries to guarantee that they will not use nuclear weapons against these countries and zones and will withdraw all their nuclear forces and dismantle all their nuclear bases and nuclear installations from these zones. otherwise, it will be totally impossible to establish nuclear-free zones or peace zones, and the danger of nuclear war will still exist.

the two nuclear superpowers have not only produced and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons in their own countries but also established nuclear bases on the territories of other countries; their planes carrying nuclear weapons fly in the airspace of other countries and their warships carrying nuclear weapons ply in the oceans all over the world. this poses a grave menace to the security of the people of all countries. the japanese people had their own experience in this

respect. therefore, if the nuclear powers truly do not have the intention to engage in nuclear threats and really want to realize nuclear disarmament, they should dismantle all their nuclear bases abroad and withdraw all their nuclear weapons and means of delivery from abroad. otherwise, how can you expect people to believe that you have any desire for nuclear disarmament?

4. china is compelled to develop nuclear weapons because she is under the nuclear threat of the two superpowers. we develop nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of self-defence and for breaking the superpowers' nuclear monopoly and finally eliminating nuclear weapons. china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage, and the experiments are only carried out within the territory of our own country and confined within necessary limits. china will never be a "superpower" pursuing the policies of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail, neither today nor ever in the future. upon china's first nuclear explosion, the chinese government solemnly declared to the whole world, and i reaffirmed in my speech of november 15 on behalf of the chinese government, that at no time and in no circumstances would china be the first to use nuclear weapons. we always mean what we say. we stand for the thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war. but confronted with the danger of foreign aggression, including that of a sudden nuclear attack, the chinese people cannot but intensify their preparations against war. our preparations against war are entirely defensive in nature. our consistent policy is: we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack. we sincerely hope that an agreement can be reached on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. however, before the realization of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, we cannot give up the necessary self-defence.

5. the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and the elimination of nuclear threats are matters affecting the peace and security of all countries of the world. on such issues of great importance, all countries in the world, big or small, nuclear or non-nuclear, should have the same say; no handful of countries have the right to brush aside the majority of countries in the world and arbitrarily hold a conference to deliberate and make decisions on such matters. i hereby once again reaffirm on behalf of the chinese government that at no time will china ever agree to participate in the so-called nuclear disarmament talks among the nuclear powers behind the backs of the non-nuclear countries. china has a few nuclear weapons, but she will never join the so-called club of nuclear powers.

the chinese government has consistently stood for the convening of a world conference to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. the convocation of such a conference must be truly conducive to nuclear disarmament and the reduction of nuclear war threats and must not be used to cover up nuclear arms expansion and increase the threat of nuclear war; it must help push forward the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and not serve to lull and deceive them.

such a conference must have a clear aim, that is, to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and as the first step, to reach a solemn agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear countries at any time and in any circumstances.

the chinese government also maintains that in order to realize the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, the united states and the soviet union which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons should, first of all, issue statements separately or jointly to undertake openly the obligation.

1) not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances and not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and against nuclear-free zones;

2) dismantle all nuclear bases set up on the territories of other countries and withdraw all their nuclear armed forces and all nuclear weapons and means of delivery from abroad.

as for the level of the conference, we still hold that it should be attended by the heads of government of all countries, but we are also prepared to hear and consider different opinions. as to whether it should be convened inside or outside the united nations, this question is open for discussion and consultation among all.

6. in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the soviet delegation's proposal for convening a world disarmament conference has neither set out a clear aim nor put forward practical steps for its attainment. if the soviet proposal is to be acted upon, such a world disarmament conference would inevitably become a permanent club for endless discussions that solve no substantive problems, which will result in perpetual arms expansion alongside perpetual disarmament talks. this is not in keeping with the desire of the people of all countries, and we cannot agree to it.

international disarmament talks have been going on for many years now; innumerable meetings have been held and innumerable declarations, statements and agreements have been published. the united nations has passed a great number of resolutions. although many member states have favoured these resolutions out of good intentions and in the hope that they may give an impetus to disarmament, the hard facts are that these resolutions remain but empty papers that are utilized by the two superpowers to hoodwink world opinion.

the chinese delegation holds that we should sum up the historical experience of the past twenty years and more and draw the necessary lessons. we should not allow the united nations to become a tool for implementing the policies of certain big powers. to meet their political needs of a given time, they resort to various means to secure a majority for the adoption of some high-sounding resolutions. however, after the resolutions have been adopted, the superpowers have continued and even intensified their arms expansion and war preparations. the result of this can only be: the greater the number of the resolutions adopted, the lower the prestige of the united nations. the time has now come to change this

inglorious situation. we should endeavour to make a new start. none of us should act rashly and make hasty decisions on such a major problem as disarmament. we should consult each other fully and continue the discussions to find a way truly conducive to nuclear disarmament, and avoid discussions that lead to no solutions or decisions that are not put into effect, for this can only further disappoint the people of the world.

therefore, the chinese delegation proposes that the soviet draft resolution for convening a world disarmament conference not be put to vote at this session of the general assembly.

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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Maintain Centralized Party Leadership and Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

by

Yang Chan-heng (楊占恒), Secretary of the Party Branch for Ch'inghuit'ou Production Brigade, Shen Hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking China News Service, November 15, 1971)

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the 9th Congress of the CCP, we of the Party branch of the Ch'inghuit'ou production brigade conscientiously carry out democratic centralism, give full play to the role of collective leadership, maintain centralized Party leadership and strengthen revolutionary unity. Marching in step and united in battle, members of the Party branch are leading the broad masses in victorious advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Centralized Party leadership means leadership of Chairman Mao, leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought and leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In discussing problems and deciding matters the Party branch must be guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only in that way can Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be correctly implemented and centralized Party leadership fundamentally strengthened.

In the Party branch of our production brigade we have nine committee members and they elected me unanimously to the post of secretary of the Party branch. I thought to myself, "This is a trust placed on me by the Party and the masses, and I must successfully do the work assigned by the Party."

How can the Party branch be properly built up? Chairman Mao teaches: "The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'." In order to build the Party branch into a vigorous vanguard organization of the proletariat, the secretary of the Party branch must first play the part of a good "squad leader." Therefore, I conscientiously made a study of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Methods of Work of Party Committees." In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings I have been able to handle better the three following relations and enabled our Party branch to maintain centralized Party leadership, strengthen revolutionary unity and implement the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress."

First, to get rid of the mentality of "considering oneself to be always in the right," place oneself among the "squad members" and humbly listen to the views of the comrades.

The fact that the comrades have elected me to be the secretary of the Party branch is not because I am cleverer than the rest, but because they expect me to do more work for the Party and the people. That is why, in the Party branch, I always appear in the role of an ordinary member. When the Party branch holds a Party life meeting, I would set the pace in combating self and repudiating revisionism and at the same time make an up-to-date report to the Party branch on my own ideological condition. When problems are encountered and investigations are carried out in work, I would patiently listen to the views of the other committee members and let them express their views to the full. In routine day-to-day work, I would actively help the committee members do their own assigned tasks well and at the same time humbly learn from them.

For example, in our production brigade there is a special team in charge of fruit trees. For a time the speed of production of the forestry team was not fast enough and the committee member of the Party branch in charge of this work was embarrassed. When I discovered this problem, I went deep into this forestry team, carried out conscientious investigation and study and together with this committee member, analyzed the condition of this factory team, helped him to look for the cause of lagging production, and voluntarily shouldering the responsibility, sought his views on solving the problems of the forestry team.

On the basis of the suggestions of this committee member the Party branch held a special debate on solving the problems of the forestry team and passed a resolution. In accordance with the resolution of the Party branch we again helped this committee member of the Party branch to carry out ideological education on the leading body of the forestry team. In that way a new atmosphere very quickly appeared in the work of the forestry team.

Second, to get rid of the mentality of "considering oneself higher than the rest," and to subordinate oneself to collective leadership.

Because I have handled quite well the relations between the Party committee members and myself and have successfully strengthened revolutionary unity in our Party branch, the committee members all respect me and trust

me. When meetings are held to investigate into problems, they would always prefer that I give them an idea first. When problems are encountered, they would also voluntarily report to me, consult with me and obtain my views.

Under this condition, should my personal word be considered final or should I maintain the collective leadership of the Party branch? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs," I consciously subordinate myself to collective leadership, do away with the wrong idea that "the post of secretary is high, and what one in the higher position says goes," and submit all important matters to collective discussion by the Party branch before taking action on them.

This spring our district was stricken by drought. In the process of combating the drought and irrigating the wheat fields to secure a bumper harvest, we discovered that the pumps of our production brigade were inadequate and quite a number of cadres and commune members of the brigade suggested to me to acquire more pumps. Some even said, "You are the secretary, you can have it done by just nodding your head."

At that time, on the basis of the water conservation situation and financial condition in our village I also agreed to the purchase of two large new pumps. However, I felt that this was an issue that concerned the use of the general reserves of the production brigade and the distribution of income among commune members, and that even though my post was high, still I could not do just as I please and substitute my own view for collective leadership. Accordingly, I submitted the demand of the masses together with my personal view to the Party branch for discussion, and with everyone unanimously agreeing with my view, the resolution was adopted. We immediately sent people to buy the pumps, effectively supported the struggle against drought and laid a solid foundation for seizing a bumper harvest in wheat.

Not only must important problems undergo collective discussion but I also implemented the decision of the Party branch in an exemplary manner. In particular, when my own view was negated, I would still conscientiously implement the resolution passed by the majority of committee members and not do things my way with everyone going his own way. At times when my own view was right, but for the time being was not accepted by the majority, I still would not impose my will on the others or force them to accept my view, but would by means of studying Chairman Mao's works together with them patiently carry out ideological work until unified thinking was achieved.

Third, to get rid of the theory of "peace within the Party" and develop active ideological struggle.

Does correct handling of the relations between the secretary and the committee members and between an individual view and collective leadership mean that centralized Party leadership and revolutionary unity is guaranteed? No, it does not. Chairman Mao teaches, "Opposition and struggle between

ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end."

Within the Party branch contradictions and differences are constantly occurring. That is why our Party branch vigorously criticizes the theory of "peace within the Party" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and unfolds active ideological struggle. Members of our Party branch regularly carry out education from the standpoint of one dividing into two and in regard for the interests of the whole, so as to enable everyone to deal correctly with himself and the comrades and to deal correctly with the relations between the work under his charge and the over-all situation. In dealing with minor matters that do not involve principle and differences of view between committee members, we adopt the policy of mutual tolerance and understanding, seek harmony, keep back minor differences and achieve revolutionary unity. In dealing with differences on the ideological and political line, we strive to achieve unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions by means of active ideological struggle on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Let us take for example the in-agriculture-learn-from-Tachai mass movement. Our Party branch carried out a general inspection of problems that existed in the leading bodies of the whole production brigade. We felt that there was a need for reorganization in some of the leading bodies, but in trying to find out how to carry out reorganization, differences of opinion appeared in our Party branch. Some suggested laying emphasis on ideological reorganization by carrying out education for the cadres in ideology and the political line to raise their consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Some suggested removing all cadres who did not play their parts effectively. Under such a situation we did not arrive at a conclusion or come to a decision lightly. We made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To put things in order organizationally requires our first doing so ideologically," directed everyone to unfold a discussion under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and very quickly unified thinking was achieved.

Our Party branch held study classes, organized the cadres of production brigades and teams to study the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress." In this way, the spiritual feature of the cadres was able to undergo a new change, the problems which existed in the leading bodies were solved and that in turn stimulated the revolutionization of the leading bodies and promoted the further development of the in-agriculture-learn-from-Tachai mass movement.

Owing to the maintenance of centralized Party leadership by our Party branch, revolutionary unity is strengthened and outstanding achievements are scored by the whole production brigade in grasping revolution and stimulating production. Within two years, this backward village of ours has with a single step leaped into the ranks of the advanced in the whole hsien. The

per-mow yield of grain has topped the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." We are determined to follow Chairman Mao closely, further strengthen centralized Party leadership and revolutionary unity, and lead the broad revolutionary masses in victorious advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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TACHAI EXPERIENCE

Popularize Experience of Tachai Through Local Models

- P'englai hsien, Shantung, scores all-round increase in production of grain and oil-bearing crops

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 29, 1971)

During the spectacular mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," a group of advanced models of the Tachai type have shown themselves in P'englai hsien, Shantung Province. These models lead the movement of learning from Tachai in this hsien to roll on in waves with each wave higher than the one before it. Grain output of this hsien has surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in the past few years. This year, on the basis of a continuing increase in grain output, this hsien won a good harvest of peanuts of an average of more than 350 catties per mow.

How should the experience of these models be popularized? The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of P'englai hsien have learned this: Effort should be made to seriously improve the style of leadership, to make investigation and study constantly and perseveringly, to learn the basic experience of the advanced models, and to grasp the crucial problems of the production teams which lag behind, so that the experience of Tachai may be popularized quickly through the local models.

Popularizing the Models While Making Investigation and Study

At one time the leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'englai hsien stayed at the higher levels and issued generalized calls and seldom went deep into realities to make investigation and study, so that they met with some rebuffs in the course of popularizing the models.

Niehchia brigade was formerly a poverty-stricken place where "sand flew about in the sky when a wind blew." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great directive about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," the masses of this brigade developed the spirit of a revolutionary tough bone, paved soil on the sand and planted trees in it, and sank wells by drilling the rocks. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, this brigade became a red-banner bearer in learning from Tachai in agriculture in Shantung Province.

In the autumn of last year, in a hsien meeting to exchange experience in learning from Tachai in agriculture, some comrades of the hsien level wrote some articles containing the data of this brigade five years ago, and gave them to the masses to read when they introduced their experience.

After hearing their speeches, the cadres of other brigades said: "We are deeply convinced when we see the condition in Niehchia brigade. But the accounts of their experience tell the same old story."

Later, the hsien leadership sent some people to Niehchia brigade, where they stayed for more than two months, making investigation and study, summing up the new deeds of the local masses of continuously carrying on the tough-bone spirit on the road of continuing the revolution, and popularizing their new experience. This gave a great impetus to the deep-going development of the movement of learning from Tachai in this hsien.

The leading members of P'englai hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee learned from this that only by going deep into realities to make investigation and study should we be able to promptly grasp the new problems and new trends in the movement of learning from Tachai, to wash away the idealist spirit, to overcome the old practice of empty talk and to gain the right of leadership in popularizing the models. After that, they regarded the making of investigation and study as a major problem in popularizing the experience of the models.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'englai hsien also pay attention to grasping the various ideological problems met with in the movement of learning from Tachai, and apply the models of different types in effectively solving the problems affecting the area as a whole.

Wuchia brigade is situated in a valley in the southeast of P'englai hsien. It was formerly a poverty-stricken place. In the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," it became an advanced brigade which produced the highest output of grain per mow in this hsien. Accordingly, some people thought that "this was like a boat which had reached the pier and a car that had come to the terminus, and it was hardly possible to turn in a greater yield." The Party branch of this brigade promptly nipped this idea in the bud and criticized the idea that "production had come to its peak" and repudiated arrogance and complacency.

In the past year, another 100 mow of Tachai-type fields were built and the hill slopes were reclaimed and turned into fields giving stable and high yields. Grain output of last year exceeded 1,000 catties per mow. This year, a bumper harvest of wheat of more than 530 catties per mow on the average has been reaped.

Grasping this model, the hsien leadership led the people of the hsien to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, link the reaping of a bumper harvest of both grain and oil seeds with Chairman Mao's directive "China ought to make still greater contributions to humanity," and with the situation of the revolution, and to find out their own shortcomings. This pushed forward the brisk development of the movement of learning from Tachai in the whole hsien.

Popularizing the Models While Learning from Them

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'englai hsien have come to realize that the typical experience is the crystallization of the practice of the three great revolutionary movements undertaken by the masses of the people, and the course of popularizing this typical experience is also a course of learning from the models and from the masses. Only by honestly seeking advice from the masses can we turn the typical practice into our thinking and the typical experience into an action of the masses.

Through revolutionary practice of a long period of time, Comrade Yao Shih-ch'ang, secretary of the Party general branch of T'uanchieh brigade, learned a full set of precious experience in increasing the production of peanuts, and became an advanced model known throughout the country. In the past, the hsien leadership popularized his experience by taking it as simple measures for carrying out production. As a result, a call was issued every year to popularize this experience, but this experience could not be popularized.

Bearing this question in mind, the responsible comrades of the hsien committee came to T'uanchieh brigade to make investigation and study seriously. They discovered that Yao Shih-ch'ang not only grasped the crucial measures in production of peanuts but, above all, grasped the fundamental principle of putting revolution in command of production. He perseveringly used Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts to arm the masses and to guide the production of peanuts. This year, the peanut seeds were sown quite successfully and at a high speed in the whole brigade. Seeds were sown only once and all of them gave strong sprouts. At the moment, some cadres and commune members were blindly optimistic and thought of "slackening their efforts for a moment." Accordingly, he got together with all to apply the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" in criticizing and repudiating the blind optimism of "slackening efforts for a moment." This touched off a wave of enthusiasm in managing the peanut fields by "thinning out seedlings and reducing irrigation of seedlings for a limited period of time."

The leading comrades of the hsien committee learned from Yao Shih-ch'ang's practical experience of grasping revolution and promoting production that the main reason why this typical experience could not be popularized in the past was that the fundamental experience of the models had not been grasped and popularized. In the course of growing peanuts this year, the hsien committee called the 17 units of the hsien which gave a high yield of peanuts to T'uanchieh brigade and held a meeting to exchange experience. Because the hsien committee leadership grasped the basic question of putting revolution in command of production and universally popularized the measure of "thinning out the seedlings and reducing irrigation of seedling for a limited period of time," and other measures for increasing production, the whole hsien again reaped a good harvest of peanuts from 260,000 mow of land.

Popularizing the Models While Changing the Backward Units

In P'englai hsien, in the course of deep-going development of the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the advanced units continued to go in the fore and the units staying in the middle caught up with the advanced, but a few units which formerly lagged behind were still lagging behind in the movement. In the past, because the hsien leadership paid no attention to grasping problems of the leading groups of the units lagging behind, these units long remained unchanged. After going deep into these units lagging behind to investigate their conditions, they came to understand that these units lagged behind because the lid of the class struggle in them had not been lifted and the people's mental outlook had not changed; the reason why the outlook of these units lagging behind had long remained unchanged was directly related to the negligence of the hsien leadership to do revolutionary work to change them. They criticized and repudiated the metaphysical viewpoint holding that these units that lagged behind "always remained unchanged," and the erroneous idea of fearing hardships, and actively went deep into these units one after another to help solve their problems in a concrete way.

Ch'ienchin brigade in Peikou commune was adjacent to Niehchia brigade, an old model of the Tachai type. But the experience of Niehchia brigade could not be disseminated there despite prolonged efforts. In winter of last year, the hsien and the commune authorities sent some cadres to this brigade to eat, live and labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They were determined to change this "hard spot." They organized the members of the leading group of the brigade to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings about the Party's basic line for the period of socialism, to relentlessly criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," thereby greatly raising their consciousness of continuing the revolution. They led the broad masses to learn from Tachai which was far away and from Niehchia brigade which was in the neighborhood. In this way, Ch'ienchin brigade quickly got rid of its backwardness. During the last winter and the ensuing spring, this brigade built more than 40 mow of fields of the Tachai type, dug more than 600 meters of underground canals and expanded the area of irrigated farmland. This year, its grain output increased by a big margin as against the past.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'englai hsien were of the opinion that if these models which had turned from being backward to being advanced were allowed to come out and to speak, they could play a role which the advanced units could not play. Accordingly, the hsien committee set up a number of models, such as Ts'aotien brigade of Peikou commune and Ch'elichangchia brigade of Wangkechuang commune, thereby effectively pushing other backward units to change for the better.

At present, over 70 percent of the some 70 backward brigades of this hsien have caught up with the advanced. The fact that some backward units

have come up pushes other backward units to come forward, lends a spur to other units which are in a mediocre state, and urges the advanced units to go forward. The movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture has developed from isolated spots to the whole area of this hsien.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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WOMEN PEASANTS

A Plan Suggested by the Old Leader of A Production Team

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 29, 1971)

In Ts'aohutzu production team, Yungch'ang hsien, Kansu Province, the question of equal pay for equal work done by male and female commune members long remained unresolved and contradictions often occurred, dampening the enthusiasm of the female commune members for manual labor. The old leader of this production team was ruminating over the solution of this problem when a contradiction was reported to him.

One day, the No. 2 production group was sent to pull up wheat seedlings for transplanting. This group comprised five male and seven female commune members. The work done by these female commune members practically was as good as the work done by the male commune members. When the work was rated, some people suggested giving each of the female commune members ten wage points. But some male commune members objected, saying: "A woman is a woman. How can women be given as many wage points as given to us?" A woman commune member answered immediately: "The ridges of wheat seedlings we have pulled up are no narrower than those of the wheat seedlings pulled up by you. The speed of our work is no slower than the speed of your work. The quality of our work is not inferior to that of yours. Why shouldn't we be given ten wage points?" Many people agreed that these women commune members should be given ten wage points each. Accordingly, they reported their view to the old leader of the production team and asked him to comment on this matter.

The old leader thought to himself: It is easy to make comments on this matter, but it is not so simple to solve the ideological problem reflected by this matter. He did not show his attitude immediately. Instead, he called on other cadres and discussed with them the way to resolve this contradiction.

The next day, the old leader divided the male and the female commune members of this group and sent them to pull up the wheat seedlings and ordered the wage-point recorder to inspect the quantity and quality of the work of pulling up wheat seedlings done by each group of them.

A general meeting of commune members started after supper. The old leader first let the wage-point recorder make a report to all commune members on his inspection: Five male commune members pulled up wheat seedlings in 5.25 mow of land, and the quality of work was not bad. Seven female commune member pulled up wheat seedlings in 8.1 mow of land, and the quality of work was fine. The female commune members did more work than the male commune members on the average..... Before the wage-point recorder had finished speaking, the commune members began to talk. Some said: "Women are not so strong as men, but their output of some kinds of work is not necessarily smaller than that of the work done by men." Those who always thought that women were incompetent in manual labor were not convinced and they went on grumbling: "You

are good in pulling up wheat seedlings, but you are not good at plowing the land!" But the plots of land plowed separately by the male and the female commune members lay before them and were measured with the same standards. They had nothing to say and could only agree to give each of these female commune members ten wage points.

The old leader of the production team was aware that these people, in the face of the facts, agreed to give these female commune members ten wage points each, but this did not mean that the causes of their bad ideas had been uprooted. Accordingly, he got together with all to study Chairman Mao's teachings, "In order to build a great socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity. Men and women must receive equal pay for equal work in production." Through this study and discussion, the masses raised their thinking. They said: "Formerly we only saw that men worked better than women in plowing, but we did not see that men were inferior to women in gathering grass for fodder. We formerly thought that women commune members could earn only seven points no matter how well they labored. This showed that our minds were still imbued with old ideas."

After that, the commune members consciously persisted in giving equal pay for equal work to men and women and paid attention to assigning tasks to the female commune members according to their physical condition. The women work ever more vigorously and have become a shock force in changing the natural appearance of the land.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Comment:

The contradiction which the old leader of this production team faced exists universally in the countryside. In some localities, the policy of "to each according to his work" has not been carried out very well and men and women do not receive equal pay for equal work. This impairs the enthusiasm of some people for manual labor. How should this problem be handled? The method of work adopted by the old leader of this production team is very useful in enlightening the people. He did not devise a method in a simple way but led all to study Chairman Mao's teachings and the Party's policies in the course of practice, so as to raise their ideological understanding and subsequently to solve the problem.

The opinion of this old leader is correct. It is easy to make comments on this matter, but it is not so simple to solve the ideological problem. If a matter is considered as an isolated case, and if the problem is not solved ideologically first, the Party's policy cannot be carried out easily.

While carrying out collective production in the countryside and criticizing "wage points in command," we must seriously implement the Party's policy of "to each according to his work." This is a very important problem. We must constantly educate the cadres and the commune members in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and help them continuously raise their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policies.

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MINING EQUIPMENT

Shanghai's Machine Building Plants Vigorously Make Metallurgical and Mining Equipment

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai) Firmly implementing Chairman Mao's great directive, "Develop the mining industry," the broad masses of workers, cadres and revolutionary technicians on the machine building industry front in Shanghai vigorously make metallurgical and mining equipment to aid various localities in quickening the construction of the mines and developing the iron and steel industry.

During the period from January to September this year, the whole municipality fulfilled its annual plan of production of mining equipment by 77 percent, surpassing the output of the corresponding period of last year by 150 percent. The output of metallurgical equipment in August reached this year's highest level, and the output in September again exceeded that of August by 53 percent. The output of such mining equipment as rock drills, rock loaders and crushers which were urgently needed in mining increased by a range from 41 percent to 100 percent as against that in the corresponding period of last year. The output of steel rolling equipment and equipment for refining non-ferrous metals increased by over 60 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. Meanwhile, a success was achieved in trial-producing a tunnelling combine with a diameter of three meters and other types of highly efficient mining equipment.

In the course of making metallurgical and mining equipment, effort was made to seriously intensify education in ideology and political line on the machine building industry front in Shanghai. The leaders of many factories took Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to relentlessly criticize and repudiate the erroneous policies of "grasping the middle link to bring forward the two ends" peddled in the metallurgical departments and of "fixing output according to sales" peddled in the machine building departments by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, and to vigorously smash arrogance, complacency and fear of hardships which hindered the making of metallurgical and mining equipment. This helped increase the production of metallurgical and mining equipment.

In Shanghai Metallurgical and Mining Machine Building Plant, because a firm grasp was taken of the line education, members of the leading groups at various levels raised their consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle to a higher level. They went deep among the masses, took part in manual labor, tightly grasped class struggle and carried out production of metallurgical equipment on a wide scale. As a result, the outlook of this plant went through a tremendous change and production increased continuously.

In Shanghai Water Pumps Plant whose work had always remained in a mediocre state, the broad masses of cadres relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward" and established the viewpoint

that "the masses are the real heroes," thereby greatly arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses for revolution. They broke down the barriers between workshops, shifts and branches of work and went to fight in any place where they were needed. An atmosphere of enthusiasm in work permeated the whole plant. The output of water pumps in September reached the highest level of monthly output ever recorded since the establishment of this plant.

During the fight to make metallurgical and mining equipment on a big scale, many plants on the machine building industry front in Shanghai firmly implemented the great directives of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and worked hard to make technical innovations, improve products, devise simple special-purpose equipment, and actively create conditions for the making of metallurgical and mining equipment.

Shanghai Chienshe Machine Building Plant which had created the new technological skill of "an ant gnawing a bone" was a keypoint unit in the making of metallurgical and mining equipment. This time, it tried to make a three-roll steel-rolling machine of a big scale whose mounting alone would be over five meters high and weigh 90 tons. The floor space and the equipment of this plant were inadequate to meet the demand. The broad masses of workers further developed the spirit of "an ant gnawing a bone" and adopted the method of "ants laying a siege." They designed four pieces of equipment capable of milling, boring, drilling and planing, used them at the same time and eventually fulfilled their task.

The Shanghai Pneumatic Tools Plant this year was asked to produce twice as many rock drilling machines as in the last year. Accordingly, the leading group of this plant mobilized the workers and technicians to tap the potentials of production by renovating the cutting tools and other equipment and improving technological processes and designs of products. A mass campaign of technical innovation was touched off enthusiastically and in a down-to-earth manner in the whole plant. Since the beginning of this year, this plant has introduced more than 90 items of innovations and renovated 60 percent of its equipment. Its efficiency has been doubled and output has risen every month. By the end of September, it fulfilled its annual plan for 1971 by 74.5 percent.

In the course of making metallurgical and mining equipment, the Party committee of Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Building Company also organized the factories under it to improve their backward products and to actively trial-produce some mining equipment of fine quality and high efficiency which were needed in exploring the mineral resources of various kinds in our country. At present, more than 80 varieties of products including the double-drum hoisting machine, the powered rock loader and the adjustable crane, have been innovated successfully.

Complying with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should encourage the comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," the leaders at all levels and the broad masses of workers on the machine building industry front in Shanghai extensively constituted socialist cooperation while making metallurgical and mining equipment. They broke the barriers between plants, workshops and trades and actively contributed their strength toward quickening production of metallurgical and mining equipment. Many machine building

organizations, including the light industrial machinery company, the motor company and the electrical equipment company, urged their units to send their staff to the important units producing metallurgical and mining equipment to learn about the conditions there and to offer help.

The Shanghai Paper-Making Machinery Plant was assigned very heavy production tasks this year. But when its cadres and workers learned that P'engp'u Machine Building Plant had difficulties in making metallurgical and mining equipment, its Party committee secretary led the cadres of various departments and some old workers to go actively to P'engp'u Plant to share its tasks. Many medium-sized and small plants which formerly made ordinary machines exclusively also joined the ranks of making metallurgical and mining equipment and conscientiously played a supporting role.

The workers of China Molds Plant pointed out: "We are ready to supply any wooden molds at any time so long as they are needed in making metallurgical and mining machines." Recently, this plant made a wooden mold for a big steel rolling machine. Its various groups organized cooperation on a wide scale, thereby further shortening the time required for making this big wooden mold.

The Shanghai No. 4 Printing Machines Plant employed only 200 workers or so. It also actively took the task of processing a machine part weighing some 130 tons and standing 10 meters high for the Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machines Plant. This machine part was too big to be brought into its workshop for processing. Accordingly, it organized 30 workers, taking with them their bedding and the simple equipment they have renovated by themselves, to join in the fight at the Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machines Plant.

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Fushun Extracting Machine Building Plant Fulfills State's Contract and Plan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) Keeping in mind the interests of the revolution as a whole, Fushun Extracting Machine Building Plant conscientiously implements the contract and the plan laid down by the state. Since the beginning of this year, it has always delivered its products according to schedule, according to specifications and according to quality and quantity. In the first ten months of this year, it fulfilled 90 percent of the annual output.

Fushun Extracting Machine Building Plant is a big enterprise producing mining and extracting machines. This year, the state made a contract with it, demanding an increase of more than 20 percent in the supply of extracting machines, a double supply of machine parts, and an additional supply of some new varieties of products.

To achieve over-all fulfillment of the tasks of production specified in the contract, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this plant organized the workers and the cadres to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact," and to criticize and repudiate the method of simply going after the value of output and the tonnage of work done superficially and neglecting the tasks specified in the contract. They came to realize that conscientiously executing a contract was a problem concerning the development of the national economy and whether Chairman Mao's proletarian line of running an enterprise was carried out or not.

In judging whether a unit has carried out its production tasks well, we should not just look at the value of its output and see how its tonnage has been accomplished. Above all, we should see whether or not it executes the contract according to the schedule, the specifications and the quality and quantity and delivers its products to the user units. On the basis of this thinking, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee listed the over-all fulfillment of the state's contract as an important item on the agenda, studied it constantly, examined it periodically, and promptly solve any problem which cropped up.

In the past, as a result of the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise, this plant attached greater importance to the production of the main parts of the machines than to the production of spare parts, so that it had for many years failed to accomplish the state's production quota for spare parts.

At the beginning of this year, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this plant mobilized the masses to criticize this erroneous thinking, to tap production potentials by various means and to make equipment through self-reliance. They also spared some 70 people to form a

special group to accomplish this year's task together with the tasks of producing spare parts which remained unfinished over the past two years. By the end of October of this year, they fulfilled 60 percent of these tasks. Since the beginning of November, after fulfilling the production quota for extracting machines, this plant has made all-out efforts to produce the machine parts.

In handling the relationship between the fulfillment of the state's contract and the fulfillment of the tasks of developing coordination locally, the extracting machine building plant perseveringly upholds the principle of giving higher priority to the state's needs than to local needs, giving higher priority to the requirements laid down in the plan than to those not laid down in the plan, and giving higher priority to the major problems than to the ordinary problems.

On one occasion, the local supervisory department asked this plant to make two horizontal shafts for a unit. At that time, the plant was carrying out its productive tasks with great urgency. If it took up this task, it would not be able to fulfill the state plan according to schedule. Meanwhile, it explained its situation to the higher level and actively devised a method. It sent the blanks of the two horizontal shafts to another unit and asked it to help in processing them. In this way, it fulfilled the state plan of the month and also gave the locality suitable help in solving its problem.

While making strenuous efforts to accomplish the tasks specified in the state's contract, this plant actively devised measures to overcome the difficulties. This year, when this plant was in relatively urgent need of the staple raw materials and semi-finished materials, it boldly mobilized the masses to collect discarded iron and steel on a big scale and to save materials by introducing technical innovation. Since the beginning of this year, the whole plant has recovered more than 9,900 tons of scrapped iron and steel, from which more than 3,800 tons of fine-quality steel was obtained through refining by means of the converter in this plant, thereby partly fulfilling the urgent needs. In the structure workshop, technical innovation was carried out and the economical use of discarded materials alone saved 394 tons of rolled steel for the state, which was sufficient to make 21 extracting machines of one cubic meter each. To solve the problems of late delivery of machine parts, they often went out of their plant to establish cooperation with other units, so as to solve the problem of urgent need for machine parts.

In July of this year, it was necessary to make 26 extracting machines according to the plan. At that time, 15 diesel engines had not yet been delivered in time to the plant and the production of extracting machines was hindered. Some people said that their plant was not responsible for the late delivery of the diesel engines because they had not yet received the machine parts. But most comrades held that they should find a way to solve the problem no matter how great the difficulty might be if they held themselves responsible for the people. They sent some people to establish ties

with other localities. Eventually, with the help by some fraternal units, they solved the problem.

Comrades of Fushun Extracting Machine Building Plant were of the opinion that socialist enterprises should always be linked together and support each other. For this reason, they regarded the difficulties of the fraternal units as their own. While actively accomplishing the state's tasks, they actively developed cooperation with the fraternal units.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Small Factories Develop on Western China's Pamirs

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 26, 1971)

people of various nationalities on the pamirs of china's western frontier have made great efforts to set up local industry self-reliantly under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

under a unified state plan, small factories producing iron, coke, cement, refractory materials, salt, farm implements, boots, felt and flour, power plants and coal mines have been set up on the plateau. before liberation, not even a single horse shoe could be produced here. these small industries promote socialist construction and improve the living standards of the local people.

known as the "roof of the world", the pamirs is populated mainly by people of khalkhas and tajik nationalities. with rolling mountains and many ice peaks, the pamirs has extensive mineral deposits. but before liberation, reactionary rule by the kuomintang and cruel exploitation by feudal lords kept the pamirs without even a handicraft workshop. our great leader chairman mao pays keen attention to the economic development in the frontier regions of minority nationalities. the party and government have helped build roads and improved communications on the pamirs since liberation. a constant stream of industrial goods and other daily necessities were sent to the area from other parts of the country.

with government help and reliance on the collective strength of the people's communes, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen built the first group of small industries on the pamirs in 1958, taking the initial step towards industrial development. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in sinkiang later closed down these industries under the pretext of unfavourable conditions and poor equipment.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has raised the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the khalkhas and tajik people. led by various county party organizations and revolutionary committees, they reviewed the history of the struggle between the two lines in developing local industry and roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the masses once again built small industries rapidly under a unified state plan. all the counties of kezlesu khalkhas autonomous chou and tash kurghan tajik autonomous county of the kashgar administrative region now have such industries. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and with government help, workers of various nationalities in the kangsu mining area have built iron smelting, coking, cement, power generating and refractory material plants and opened some new coal pits. the area has now changed from a colliery to an industrial and mining complex.

the ketzulitake people's commune in aketao county is made up of people of khalkhas nationality and situated at the foot of mount muztagh 7,000 metres above sea level. it is hemmed in by snow-covered mountains and the herdsmen used mutton tallow for lighting for generations. after surmounting many difficulties, the people this year built their first hydro-electric power station, which is a 36-kilowatt unit, and electricity now illuminates the place. workers of various nationalities at the kangsu iron smelting plant which went into operation last may raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines through mass revolutionary criticism and built a 7 cubic metre blast furnace in just four months, providing the pamirs with its first local iron.

the vigorous development of local small industries has brought about great changes. many communes have established rediffusion transmission broadcasts now that they have electricity. wuchia county, where the people used wooden ploughs and horns to plough the fields in pre-liberation days, built a farm machinery producing and repair plant last year which meets local needs. utilizing the abundant coal resources, the ketzulitake people's commune has opened three coal pits since 1966 and people for the first time have coal for fuel. the commune has also used its earnings from coal and other minerals to buy tractors, lorries, carts, insecticide, fertilizer and other means of production for agriculture and animal husbandry. this has improved the conditions for expanding agricultural production and animal husbandry.

the vigorous development of local small industries has brought into being a contingent of workers of minority nationalities. the khalkhas and tajik nationalities did not have a single worker before liberation. now they have industrial workers and some of them have become leading cadres and technicians in factories and workshops. workers of minority nationalities constitute over 85 per cent of the 2,000 workers in the kangsu mining area.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

East China Province Sets Up Rural Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 26, 1971)

china's chekiang province now has twice as much rural power generating capacity from small hydro-electric stations as the total for the 17 years preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this outstanding achievement was made under the leadership of party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels by self-reliance and hard struggle under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the speedy development of power stations benefits industrial and agricultural production and accelerates the pace of mechanizing farming.

the southeast china coastal province of chekiang has vast mountainous and rugged areas, is criss-crossed by rivers and streams and has plentiful rainfall. these factors favour the building of hydro-electric stations.

but reactionary rule by the kuomintang before liberation never made full use of the water resources. the growth of industrial and agricultural production after liberation, particularly since the start of the cultural revolution, stimulated the building of rural hydro-electric stations.

chekiang province follows the principle of laying emphasis on building small and medium-sized projects. most of the province's 2,200 stations are small, the capacity ranging from dozens to hundreds of kilowatts each. such stations require small investment with quick returns, rely on local water resources and meet the needs of the rural population who live in scattered villages.

in mountainous suichang county, everyone of the 51 people's communes now has its own small hydro-electric power stations. more than half of the peasant households now have electricity. growth of the local power industry enabled kaihua county to build over 100 electric pumping stations. these stations lift water to irrigate 1,300 hectares of higher farmland, turning large tracts of arid land into paddy fields. this has resulted in a big increase in grain output and promoted the construction of the mountainous area.

in many areas the small and medium-sized power stations have been linked up to form power grids. displaying the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the people in chinhua county launched a mass movement to build water control and hydro-electric power projects. the county now has an irrigation system composed of reservoirs, ponds, ditches and pumping stations, and a power grid based on 117 small hydropower stations. the county has made rapid progress in expanding local industry and has raised its average grain and cotton yields above the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the province has given full play to the initiative of the localities and the masses in undertaking these projects. chenghsien county has adhered to the principle of building county-run stations and commune- and brigade-run stations at the same time, laying emphasis on commune- and brigade-run stations. in 1970, it built 116 small hydro-electric power stations, 112 being set up by its communes and brigades.

NATIVE PRODUCTS

China Reports Good Harvests of Famous Native Products

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

good harvests of famous native products are reported in many parts of china this year. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and cadres conscientiously carried out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" put forward by chairman mao. they are developing traditional native products in mountains and waters while vigorously increasing output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and other industrial crops.

the amount of chinese insect wax (white wax) -- famous native produce of szechwan province -- bought by the state to the end of october topped the year's target by 60 per cent, and was triple that of 1970.

insect wax is an important industrial material refined from the secretion of flata limbata, a small winged insect living on red ash. the leading bodies in the insect wax producing areas of szechwan province paid great attention to education in ideology and political line among the masses and conducted scientific experiments to breed flata limbata on a mass scale. this accounted for 80 per cent of the flata limbata collected in the province. in the process of production; people strengthened management and reduced waste in picking. as a result, the per-unit yield of insect wax surpassed last year's by a big margin.

the deer raisers of hsifeng county in liaoning province, a major deer-raising area, tended the deer carefully in order to make greater contributions to the state. the amount of antlers harvested this year broke the record. the deer raisers also learned from other places, conducted scientific experiments and improved their technique in cutting and processing antlers and raised both quantity and quality.

the yield of ginseng in fusung county of kirin province, a famous producer, hit an all time high. the poor and lower-middle peasants are now selling ginseng to the state and large quantities are being transported to various parts of the country.

yunhsien county in hupeh province got a good harvest of whole scorpions, seeds of the tung oil tree and "lunghsu" grass (known as "sabai" or "baib" grass, eulaliopsis binata). the county purchased over four tons of whole scorpions, 2,750 tons of tung oil seeds, 34 per cent more than in 1970, and bought 5,000 tons of "lunghsu" grass, 17 per cent above the 1970 figure. whole scorpion is used in chinese medicine after it is processed. while grasping grain

production well, the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in yunhsien county developed traditional native products in accord with the characteristics of the mountainous areas. the people's communes and production brigades made use of hill slopes, gullies and marginal land to plant tung oil trees and "lunghsu" grass. they organized commune members to catch scorpions in their spare time.

shaoyang county in hunan province has had good harvests of paeonia suffruticosa (bark of the peony root) for six successive years. total output reached 90 tons this year, 30 per cent more than in 1970.

more than 30 kinds of native products, including radix codonopsitis (tangshen), white fungus, walnuts, star aniseed and radix pseudoginseng were harvested in loyeh county in kwangsi. output rose by big margins.

loyeh county is situated in a mountainous area known for these native products. the leadership paid attention to grain production and made an all-round plan, including a rational distribution of manpower, to develop native products. they organized special teams to manage the radix pseudoginseng and other crops which required high skill, thus ensuring good harvests.

chienning county in fukien province, noted for more than 300 years for its lotus seeds, had a good harvest this year. total output was 15 per cent more than last year's. this lotus is famous both at home and abroad for its white, full and delicious seeds. they have high nutrition and medical value. the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres in chienning county this year made better use of lakes and ponds to grow lotus and adopted various measures to strengthen management, which resulted in increased output.

nanfeng county in kiangsi province has been growing small, almost seedless mandarin oraodes for 200 years. it again had a good harvest this year, total output being 40 per cent above last year's. there was a drought when mandarins were bearing fruit this year. using mao tsetung thought to learn how to fight nature, the people carried water by the shoulder pole to irrigate the orchards. they achieved a good harvest. the whole county has grown 200,000 mandarin trees in the past two years, equivalent to the total planted in the previous 20 years.

grasping grain and cotton production, chaping county in shantung province, a noted date-grower, paid close attention to the management of the trees. this year's total output of dates was 3,100 tons, three times of 1970's.

from the end of autumn to the beginning of winter last year, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels mobilized the masses to strengthen date tree management in order to gain a good harvest. time and again this year, the county wiped out insects harmful to the date trees by spraying insecticide and catching the pests by hand. at the same time, the communes and production brigades and teams pruned the trees to ensure adequate sunlight and air. they organized the commune members to drain the orchards so as to prevent dates from dropping off before they ripened. more than 600,000 date trees were heavy with big juicy insect-free dates.

MINING PROJECT

Southwest China Builds Mining Area by Diligence, Frugality

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 27, 1971)

a mining area of chungking city, southwest china, has built miners' homes, clinics, schools, stores and workshops covering a total floor space of more than 100,000 square metres by making use of the rocks left over in the course of mining, and saved the state considerable material and investment. this is in line with chairman mao's great policy of "building up our country through diligence and frugality".

the sungtsao mining area is one of china's big projects. at the very beginning the question arose of how it should be built. some people wanted to ask the higher authorities to provide bricks and timber for tall buildings so that this mining area could be built into a beautiful city. but the revolutionary workers rejected this. they held that they should run the socialist enterprise by hard work and frugality like the workers of the taching oilfield and not go in for extravagance and formality. they said: "since the taching workers can build their houses of mud, why can't we build ours of stone?"

seeing these opposing opinions as a reflection of the struggle of the two lines in industrial construction, the leaders of the mining area organized workers and staff to study the general line mapped out by chairman mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." and they widely spread the taching experience and carried out education in ideology and political line. this helped raise the consciousness of the workers and staff of implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they became determined to follow the taching road indicated by chairman mao.

lacking blueprints and experience, they set to work and learned to build houses of rock and stone. the mining area leadership organized three-in-one combination groups of workers, cadres and technicians to make investigations and study and learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants in nearby rural areas so as to master building skills. one stone house after another was built. these houses were solid and construction cost per square metre of floor space was only half that of brick and wood houses.

the workers made up their minds to adopt the method in industrial building. combining the revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach, they studied the universality and particularity of industrial and civil architecture. they recognized that the key problem in the industrial architecture was to sustain the pressure due to the vibration by machines in operation. through repeated on-the-spot study and experiments on vibration, they solved the problem. they put up stone buildings to house blowers, pumps, rechargers and transformers. after further study they built steel-making workshops and foundries, which must withstand even stronger vibrations. they substituted prefabricated structural pieces of stone and cement for rolled steel to put up a 27-metre-high tower, thus breaking a new path.

large quantities of rock have to be removed from the galleries of the mines every day. doing away with shibboleths and emancipating their minds, the builders suggested using stones to support the roof instead of timber props. several workers carried out experiments with support and encouragement from the leadership. they erected two pillars of stone and mortar and bridged them with a stone arch, dispensing with the need for any timber. they succeeded after a dozen experiments. experience over the past few years has proved that such stone supports are solid and durable and all the galleries now use them.

at first, the sand needed in opening the mine had to be transported from river banks a few hundred kilometres away. this was costly and insufficient. the builders observed that the sand in the rivers is created by the scouring action of the river on the rocks. they tried to use stone powder to replace sand in making cement. later, they found limestone on nearby mountains and turned out cement with local materials.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking University Warmly Celebrates 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

brimming over with feelings of profound revolutionary friendship and joy, the students, teachers and staff of peking university today happily celebrated together with albanian comrades-in-arms the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

peking university was in a festive mood today. red flags fluttered on the campus and at many places were hung streamers inscribed with the words "celebrate the great achievements of albania in socialist revolution and construction exclamation" and "long live the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania exclamation" the singing of "true friends" and "peking--tirana" rang over the campus. when jovan andoni, counsellor, and kleo beznani, economic counsellor, of the albanian embassy in peking and other albanian comrades arrived at the university, teachers, students and staff of the university who gathered at the gate waved national flags of china and albania and coloured streamers and cheered rhythmically "enver--mao tsetung" "mao tsetung--enver" to express warm welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms.

more than 2,000 students, faculty members and workers of the university held a meeting at the auditorium. wang lien-lung, vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee, and andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy, spoke at the meeting. in his speech, wang lien-lung extended warm festival greetings to the albanian comrades-in-arms. he warmly praised the brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and construction scored by the albanian people since liberation under the leadership of their great leader comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour. he said that albania's valuable experience in further revolutionizing schools was a great impetus to the revolution in education in peking university. he declared that the students and faculty of the university were determined, together with the people throughout the country, to fight shoulder to shoulder with the albanian comrades-in-arms and advance together with them with locked arms.

counsellor jovan andoni said in his speech that he was very glad to celebrate the albanian brilliant festival together with the students, faculty and workers of the university today. he talked about the tremendous achievements in various fields and profound changes in education made by the albanian people under the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. he said that the revolutionary

friendship between the albanian and chinese people was forged in the struggle against the common enemies, imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism with soviet social-imperialism as its centre, and that this friendship would last for ever.

the meeting was full of warm expressions of the militant unity of the chinese and albanian people. present at the meeting were chou pei-yuan and tien shuang-hsi, leading members of the university, and leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and the peking municipal revolutionary committee including li lien-ching and hsing jen-hsien. after the meeting, chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms saw the albanian feature film "footprints".

Premiere of Albanian Film Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

the china-albania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries held a ceremony marking the premiere of the albanian feature film "brave people" here this afternoon to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the ceremony were:

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and mrs. robo, and jovan andoni, counsellor, and avni hakani, military attache, of the albanian embassy here, mrs. hakani, and other members of the embassy; and

all members of the albanian petroleum study group led by pjeter leka, deputy director of the albanian general petroleum administration, and other albanian comrades in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned liu hsien-chuan, li yao-wen, wang kuo-chuan, chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng, ting kuo-yu, wang ti-kang, feng hsuan and others.

the albanian feature film "brave people" and another albanian feature film "footprints" are soon to be shown to the public in peking, shenyang, harbin, tientsin, nanking, shanghai, wuhan, changsha, nanchang and kwangchow.

Chinese Basketball and Volleyball Teams Arrive in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 25, 1971)

the chinese women's basketball team and men's volleyball team with hsu chen-yu as leader and kuo chin-ling and chien cheng-hai as deputy leaders arrived here today for a friendly visit to albania on invitation.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese teams were: beqri dedja, albanian vice-minister of education and culture, dervish lisi, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports commission, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, shpresa fuga, vice-director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor, and other members, of the chinese embassy here were also present.

the albanian physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the chinese women's basketball team and men's volleyball team this evening.

Peking General Knitwear Mill Workers Celebrate 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

workers of the peking general knitwear mill held a rally today to warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania. jovan andoni, counsellor, kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, and other comrades, of the albanian embassy in peking were invited to join the workers of the mill in celebrating this brilliant festival.

the mill's workers have in the past several days joyously prepared flowers and written slogans to welcome the festival. they also held discussions and learned from the heroic deeds of the albanian people in building and defending their motherland.

jubilant young men and women in their holiday best gathered at the mill this morning beating drums and gongs. when the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived, more than one thousand workers were present to give them a warm welcome, waving the national flags of china and albania and shouting "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" woman worker wu feng-lan who visited albania not long ago said: "we've seen by ourselves that the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour and the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha, have achieved brilliant successes in all fields. the victory of the albanian people is also our victory. i am very happy to celebrate the festival together with our albanian comrades and albania's great achievements in the socialist revolution and construction."

the workers held a celebration rally in the mill's hall. sun yi, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the mill, made a speech. on behalf of the mill's workers and cadres, he extended fraternal festive greetings to the albanian people. amidst warm applause, counsellor kleo bezhani spoke. he gave an account of the fighting course of the albanian people in the past 27 years since liberation.

at the rally workers and children of the mill's kindergarten sang albanian and chinese songs, including "peking-tirana" and "with pick in one hand and rifle in the other". the gathering was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the peoples of china and albania.

the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the mill's workshops in the company of liu yun-teng, chu chan-hsu and cheng yu-tsai, leading members of the mill, and chou ping, a leading member of the department concerned of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Leaves Peking for Albania and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

, a delegation of china travel and tourism administrative bureau to albania and romania led by ti wen-wei left here by air today on a friendly visit to albania and romania upon invitation.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including yang kung-su, li lien-ching, chang yu and chang yao.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, of the albanian embassy in peking; and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials Presented by First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of Austria to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by hans thalberg, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of austria to the people's republic of china.

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, was present on the occasion.

dietrich bukowski, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of austria in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND BELGIUAM

Delegation of Economic Commission of Belgium-China Association Leaves Peking for Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

the delegation of the economic commission of the belgium-china association led by dr. charles roger concluded its friendly visit to peking and left here by train yesterday evening for a visit to shanghai and other places before leaving for home.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including wang wen-lin, hsu pin and shih chen-ming.

chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation during their stay in peking. friendly talks were held between the china council for the promotion of international trade and the delegation. both sides noted with satisfaction the efforts made and positive results achieved by the china council for the promotion of international trade and the economic commission of the belgium-china association over the past decade and more in the promotion of friendly exchanges and economic and trade relations between the people of china and belgium. the two sides expressed the determination to continue to co-operate closely in the future and strive for constant development of the friendship and economic and trade relations between the people of china and belgium.

during its stay in peking, the delegation had trade negotiations with chinese departments concerned, visited a factory, a school, and scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets Burundi's Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to michel micombero, president of the republic of burundi, in which he expresses, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations on the 5th anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi. the message reads as follows:

his excellency michel micombero,
president of the republic of burundi.

bujumbura

on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and to the burundi government and people. since its founding, the republic of burundi under your excellency's leadership has won remarkable achievements in the cause of safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building the country. the chinese people heartily rejoice over all this and wish you continuous new victories on the road of advance.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and burundi develop and grow stronger daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 27, 1971

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

RGNUC Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Imperialists for Dispatching Saigon Puppet Troops to Invade Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement yesterday, most energetically condemning u.s. imperialism for dispatching saigon puppet troops to launch a new criminal invasion of cambodia, and declaring that the heroic cambodian people and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces will not fail to inflict further disastrous defeats to this new military adventure of the u.s.-saigon clique. full text of the statement reads:

in the past weeks, the nixon administration sent successively melvin laird, u.s. secretary of defence, admiral thomas moorer and alexis johnson, u.s. under-secretary of state for political affairs, to saigon and phnompenh to discuss with its saigon lackeys and the traitor clique of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh the preparation and execution of the plans to intensify its war of aggression in indochina, particularly in cambodia, in order to save the traitor clique of phnompenh which is constantly disintegrating under the repeated and victorious attacks of the cambodian people and the c.p.n.l.a.f.

for several days, the u.s. command has sent several thousand saigon puppet troops with hundreds of armoured vehicles and armed helicopters and with the tactical and logistical support of the u.s. air force, to launch a new massive armed invasion of the territory of cambodia in many places, especially in the east, south-east and south regions of cambodia.

the royal government of national union of cambodia condemns most energetically this new criminal act of aggression of the u.s. imperialists and their saigon lackeys. it issues an urgent appeal to all the peace- and justice-loving countries, to world opinion, the american opinion in particular, to denounce, condemn and stop this new armed aggression of the u.s.a. against cambodia.

as in the past, the heroic cambodian people and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces will not fail to inflict further disastrous defeats to this new military adventure of the u.s.-saigon clique. in continuing their triumphant advance, they are determined to carry on the heroic struggle without compromise and retreat, shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly peoples of viet nam and laos to drive out of cambodia and indochina the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, eliminate the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh so as to recover the sacred national rights of the cambodian people.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Canada Gives Reception for Chinese Badminton Team

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 25, 1971)

lao hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in canada, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese badminton team led by tien hsueh-cheng.

friendly personages from various circles of canada were present.

present at the reception were da fitzpatrick, president of the canadian badminton association, dm folinsbee, executive director of the canadian badminton association, and other members of the sports circle of the country.

officials of the department of external affairs and the department of national health and welfare were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Women Workers' Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

a 23-member women workers' friendship visiting group to china of japan's fukushima prefecture led by koto takada, leader of the group, and sata kusakabe, its secretary general, arrived in peking by train totay. the group has visited changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and nanking.

greeting the guests at the station were leading members of organizations concerned including chang yu and chi pao-shu.

the china-japan friendship association and the china international travel service gave a banquet this evening in honour of the japanese friends.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets Mauritanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, expressing warm congratulations on behalf of the chinese government and people on the national day of the islamic republic of mauritania. the message reads as follows:

his excellency moktar ould daddah,
president of the islamic republic of mauritania

nouakchott

on the occasion of the national day of the islamic republic of mauritania, i express to your excellency and to the mauritanian government and people warm congratulations on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the mauritanian government and people have won continuous successes in their just cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. in international affairs, the mauritanian government perseveres in a just stand, opposes the imperialist policies of war and aggression and supports the afro-asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence, thus making contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at your achievements and sincerely wish you continuous new victories.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and mauritania and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries constantly develop and grow in strength.

may the islamic republic of mauritania enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 27, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Joint Communique of Central Committee of Communist Party of China and Government of People's Republic of China and Central Committee of Vietnam Workers' Party and Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

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at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from november 20 to 27, 1971.

during its visit in china, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam toured peking, shanghai and canton, made extensive friendly contacts with workers, people's commune members and liberation army commanders and fighters and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome and grand reception by the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people. the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam expresses its heartfelt thanks for this.

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, met premier pham van dong and all the other comrades on the vietnamese delegation and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the chinese and vietnamese sides held talks on the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, the situation in viet nam and indochina resulting from the u.s. imperialist aggression and questions of common interest to both sides.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the

communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china; keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang yu-ping, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the democratic republic of viet nam; yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army; and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were: pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; tran quy hai, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of national defence; ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to the people's republic of china; nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs; luu van loi, head of the administrative office of the ministry of foreign affairs; hoang bao son, director of the first asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and hoang quoc dung, a departmental director in the premier's office.

the talks were held in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere, which fully manifested the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and viet nam.

the chinese side highly praises the dauntless heroism and indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the fraternal vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and warmly congratulates the vietnamese people on the great victories they have won, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their cause of socialist construction in the north.

under the glorious banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the people in south viet nam, fearing no hardships and sacrifices and persevering in a people's war, have engaged in a fierce battle with u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, successively defeated the u.s. "special war" and "local war", and are frustrating the nixon government's plan of "vietnamizing" the war, inflicting disastrous defeats on the enemies and landing them in a dire predicament.

the people in north viet nam, showing a heroic, dauntless revolutionary spirit, relying on their own efforts, waging arduous struggles and carrying on the production and fighting simultaneously, have not only defeated the u.s. imperialist war of destruction, but also scored outstanding achievements in the cause of socialist construction, given powerful support and assistance to the struggle of their kinsmen in the south and fulfilled their internationalist duty to their laotian and cambodian comrades-in-arms.

the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the fiercest and most protracted war against aggression since world war ii. the victories of the vietnamese people have greatly weakened the u.s. imperialist forces of aggression, deepened the political, economic and social crises of the united states, forcefully supported and inspired all the oppressed nations and peoples and set a brilliant example for the people of the world.

the chinese people are infinitely proud of having such heroic comrades-in-arms as the vietnamese people. the chinese people express high respect for the heroic vietnamese people. the chinese people will conscientiously learn from the vietnamese people their revolutionary spirit and fighting experience.

the chinese people are deeply convinced that following president ho chi minh's great behests: "to fight valiantly so that the yankees quit and the puppets topple", and "so long as a single aggressor remains on our land, we must fight on to sweep him away", the heroic vietnamese people, continuing their triumphant advance, will surely defeat the u.s. imperialist aggression completely and attain their great goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

the vietnamese side highly praises the fraternal chinese people for the tremendous achievements they have scored in their glorious revolutionary cause under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by their respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung.

in the past 22 years, displaying the spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying on their own efforts and waging an arduous struggle for the prosperity of their country, the great chinese people have scored one brilliant achievement after another in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. this is an eloquent proof of the superiority of the socialist system and the great creative ability of the heroic chinese people who, armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, have taken their destiny into their own hands and are filled with revolutionary ardour and wisdom.

the growing strength of the people's republic of china has made an important contribution to the continued change of the world balance of forces in favour of the revolutionary cause of the people of the world and greatly inspired the oppressed peoples and nations in asia, africa and latin america in their struggles against imperialism headed by the united states.

in the international arena, the role played by the people's republic of china is growing and her standing rising. the people's republic of china has established diplomatic relations with many countries in the world. the adoption by the united nations general assembly by an overwhelming majority of the resolution restoring to the people's republic of china all her legitimate rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it is a new victory of the chinese people and the result of their unremitting struggle as well as the active support of the people of the other socialist countries and progressive people all over the world.

the vietnamese people are infinitely proud of having the great chinese people as their close comrades-in-arms. the vietnamese people highly rejoice at the great victories scored by the chinese people and look upon them as a tremendous encouragement to their own revolutionary cause.

the vietnamese people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for occupying taiwan province, which is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china, firmly support the chinese people in their struggle for the recovery of taiwan province and believe that this just struggle will surely triumph.

the vietnamese people sincerely wish that the chinese people, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will win still greater victories, so that the people's republic of china may advance with big strides on the broad road of building socialism and make due contributions to the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism headed by the united states and for the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

at present, the situation in viet nam and indochina is excellent. in the face of the u.s. imperialist expansion of its war to the whole of indochina, the vietnamese people and the peoples of laos and cambodia have strengthened their unity and are firmly resolved to fight and defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. on the basis of the tremendous victories scored in the past few years, many new and comprehensive victories of strategic significance have been won since the beginning of this year on the different battlefields of indochina in the struggle of the vietnamese and indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. these victories of the indochinese people have inflicted a serious defeat upon the policy of "vietnamizing" the war and the "nixon doctrine" pushed in indochina, thus creating a new situation most favourable to the fight of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia.

despite their disastrous defeats and strong condemnation by american and world public opinion, the u.s. imperialist aggressors remain most obdurate and cunning; they still refuse to give up their aggressive designs against the indochinese countries, and are wilfully trampling upon the 1954 geneva agreements on indochina and the 1962 geneva agreements on laos.

the essence of the policy of "vietnamizing" the war pushed hard by u.s. imperialism in south viet nam is to continue its war of aggression, maintain its forcible occupation of south viet nam, practise neo-colonialism and divide viet nam permanently. it is making great efforts to strengthen the saigon puppet troops by increasing its military aid and energetically arming and training them so as to use the puppet troops together with u.s. air and naval forces to prolong and intensify the war. it has employed most brutal means to step up the execution of the "pacification plan", throwing local inhabitants into strategic hamlets, subjecting them to persecution and control, and pressing men and extorting material for the service of the u.s. war of aggression. it has employed the means of persecution, suppression and the staging of an election farce to bolster the fascist nguyen van thieu clique and used it as a tool for pushing its policy of "vietnamizing" the war. at the paris talks on the viet nam question, the united states still obdurately refuses to give a due reply to the seven-point solution put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and tries to use negotiations as a cover for its scheme of "vietnamizing" the war.

in north viet nam, the united states is still flagrantly using its air force to bomb many centres of inhabitation, and grossly violating the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam.

in laos, it is intensifying its "special war", stepping up the use of aircraft, including b-52 bombers, for indiscriminate devastating bombings against the liberated areas in laos, and sending reinforcements of thailand troops to laos for launching "encroachment" attacks in coordination with vang pao's "special forces" and the rightist troops.

in cambodia, it has brought in additional large numbers of u.s. and vassal advisors and military personnel and is continuing to use saigon puppet troops to intensify its war of aggression against cambodia with the support of u.s. air and naval forces.

in the u.s. war of aggression against indochina, thailand has become an air base for u.s. bombings against the indochinese countries; under u.s. instructions, the reactionary thai authorities are sending to laos increasingly large numbers of thailand troops.

u.s. imperialism is energetically pushing the "nixon doctrine" in indochina by talking about "reducing u.s. commitments" in asia; this in essence is to prolong, intensify and expand its war of aggression against indochina. far from being reduced in scale, the war of aggression unleashed by the united states is becoming ever fiercer and most brutal.

president nixon's speech of november 12, 1971 has further revealed the u.s. scheme to indefinitely prolong its military occupation of south viet nam and stubbornly employ traitor-lackeys in south viet nam and cambodia and the laotian rightists as tools for prolonging and intensifying the u.s. war of aggression against indochina. president nixon and u.s. defence secretary melvin laird even blatantly

threatened to use the air force to intensify the war against the indochinese peoples.

however, these new acts of military adventure and threatening words on the part of the united states absolutely cannot avert the complete defeat of its policy of "vietnamizing" the war and the "nixon doctrine".

the vietnamese side declares the following: in order to realize the testament of respected and beloved president ho chi minh and develop the victories already won, the vietnamese people are determined to overcome all difficulties and hardships, take the initiative to launch attacks, persevere in and promote the struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, thoroughly defeat the u.s. imperialist scheme of "vietnamizing" the war, liberate the south, defend and build up the socialist north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and thereby to contribute to the defence of asian and world peace. loyal to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the vietnamese people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the laotian and cambodian peoples to firmly and thoroughly shatter the "nixon doctrine" in indochina.

the chinese side reaffirms the following: to support and assist the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the unshakable established policy of the chinese communist party and the chinese government, and the unshirkable internationalist duty of the chinese people. as long as the u.s. aggressors do not stop their interference and aggression against indochina, as long as the three indochinese people's sacred national rights are not realized, the chinese people will go on performing their internationalist duty. the vietnamese and indochinese peoples are resolved to fight the war of resistance to the end, the chinese people are determined to support them to the end. in order to support and assist the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the chinese people have long since made every preparation and will not flinch even from the greatest national sacrifices.

the two sides strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for prolonging, intensifying and expanding its war of aggression against indochina and strongly condemn the u.s. aggressors for their most barbarous crimes in viet nam, laos and cambodia. the two sides unanimously point out: the indochina war was caused by u.s. aggression and it will end only with the united states stopping its aggression and all its interference in the indochinese countries. the two sides firmly demand that u.s. imperialism immediately stop its war of aggression against indochina, stop carrying out the "nixon doctrine" there, withdraw totally and unconditionally the u.s. troops and vassal troops from indochina, and immediately stop all its military activities against the democratic republic of viet nam and other indochinese countries, that it must stop all its interference in the indochinese countries, and that it must completely stop using its puppet cliques in south viet nam and cambodia and the rightists in laos to oppose the indochinese people, so that the peoples of the indochinese countries may settle the affairs of their respective countries independently and free from foreign interference.

the two sides positively affirm that the 7-point solution put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam provides the correct basis for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question. the two basic points in it are:

1. the u.s. government must completely stop its aggressive war in viet nam, put a complete end to the "vietnamization" policy, withdraw totally and without condition all troops, military advisers and personnel, weapons and war materials of the united states and of other foreign countries in the u.s. camp from south viet nam, liquidate all the u.s. military bases in south viet nam, put an end to all activities of u.s. air and naval forces and all other military acts against the people in both the southern and northern parts of viet nam;

2. the u.s. government must respect the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, withdraw support from, and relinquish all its commitments to the fascist nguyen van thieu clique, stop using this clique to oppose the south vietnamese people, so as to pave the way for the formation in saigon of a new administration favouring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy and willing at all times to enter into serious talks with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam with a view to establishing a broad national concord government in south viet nam.

the two sides fully support the just struggle waged by the laotian people under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front with prince souphanouvong as its chairman against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for the establishment of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos; they fully support the five-point political solution put forward by the laotian patriotic front for stopping the war, restoring peace and realizing national harmony in laos, as well as its proposals of april 27 and june 22, 1971.

the two sides fully support the just struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys waged by the cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as its deputy prime minister; they fully support the correct stand set forth in the declaration issued by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970 and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia, which are aimed at establishing an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia.

the two sides firmly believe that the three indochinese peoples, holding high the militant banner of unity against u.s. aggression of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, closely coordinating with and supporting one another and persevering in struggle, will certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. victory surely belongs to the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia exclamation

the two sides consider that the international situation is developing in a direction increasingly

favourable to the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the aggression, subversion, interference, control and plunder perpetrated by u.s. imperialism in different parts of the world have stimulated the further awakening of the people of the world and roused more and more countries and peoples to resistance. u.s. imperialism, swelled as a result of the two world wars, has become beset with difficulties and riddled with crises. however, the nature of imperialism will never change. though constantly altering its tactics and methods, u.s. imperialism has not in the least changed its aggressive ambition. people of the world must continue to strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle.

the two sides strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for reviving japanese militarism in collusion with the japanese reactionaries, with the design of opposing the revolutionary movements of the peoples in asia and the pacific region and threatening peace and security in this area. the two sides firmly support the 8-point programme put forward by the democratic people's republic of korea for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the unification of their fatherland. the two sides are determined, together with the peoples of korea, japan, other asian countries and the whole world, to fight to the end against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the two sides firmly support the cuban people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and in defence of state security and sovereignty; and they firmly support the people of the german democratic republic in their struggle against west german revanchism and for safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the german democratic republic.

the two sides firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors.

the two sides firmly support the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the united states and for winning and defending national independence and building their respective countries into prosperous states. they firmly support the world people's revolutionary struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the great friendship and militant unity between the parties, governments and peoples of china and viet nam have continuously been consolidated and developed on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. in the course of their revolutionary struggles to oppose imperialism, win national independence and build socialism, which were fraught with sacrifices and hardships and yet were most glorious, our two peoples have fought shoulder to shoulder, gone through thick and thin together and encouraged and supported each other, this intimate and solid friendship and unity of "both comrades and brothers", which have been constantly cared for and nurtured by respected and beloved president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers'

party and by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, are binding ever more closely the parties and peoples of china and viet nam.

the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam will never forget that the vietnamese people's victorious fight against the enemy is inseparable from the sincere and powerful support and the great, many-sided and effective aid of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people.

in recent years, under the circumstances in which u.s. imperialism has been intensifying and expanding its war of aggression against viet nam, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people have repeatedly expressed their determination to carry out their respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung's teaching: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area". the powerful political support and the great military and economic aid given by the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people are a brilliant embodiment of the chinese people's militant solidarity and lofty internationalist sentiments for the vietnamese people; they have made important contributions to the strengthening of the vietnamese people's defence capability and economic strength and given great inspiration and impetus to the vietnamese people in fighting and defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, the vietnamese party and government delegation expresses its heartfelt and deep thanks to respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people for their most precious support and assistance.

the vietnamese people's perseverance in the protracted war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a powerful support and encouragement to the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. the chinese people will never forget and are most grateful for this.

the chinese side expresses its heartfelt thanks to the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the fraternal vietnamese people for their support to the chinese people's struggle to liberate their sacred territory taiwan province, and sincerely points out that the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations is the result of the common struggle waged inside and outside the united nations by all the countries and peoples that uphold justice and the result of the long struggle of the people of the whole world against u.s. imperialism and it is especially inseparable from the great victories won by the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in the interests of the two peoples, of socialism and of the common revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world, the two sides resolve to continue

to make all efforts for the further strengthening of this revolutionary friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

both sides point out that the exchange of delegations between the two parties and two countries for friendly visits and the exchange of views between leaders of the two countries on questions of common interest are of great importance to the advancement of the friendship and unity between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples and to the struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the two sides believe that like the visit to the democratic republic of viet nam made last march by the delegation of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china led by premier chou en-lai, the present visit to the people's republic of china paid by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by premier pham van dong will make a new contribution to the further consolidation and strengthening of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples.

(signed) chou en-lai
member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

(signed) pham van dong
member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

peking, november 25, 1971

Joint Communique of Central Committee of Communist Party of China and Government of People's Republic of China, and Central Committee of Vietnam Workers' Party and Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

the signing ceremony of a joint communique of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china, and the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam was held here yesterday.

it was signed by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee;

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam; yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army; han hsu, acting director of the protocol department, lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chang ying, deputy director of the information department, of the ministry of foreign affairs;

attending the signing ceremony on the vietnamese side were nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government; tran quy hai, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs; luu van loi, head of the administrative office of the ministry of foreign affairs; hoang bao son, director of the first asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs; nguyen ngoc uyen, chief of the protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; and hoang quoc dung, a departmental director in the premier's office.

also present at the signing ceremony were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and le tuan, counsellor, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

the ceremony proceeded in a most warm and friendly atmosphere.

at the close of the ceremony, the leading comrades of the chinese party and government and all comrades on the party and government delegation of the d.r.v.n. raised their glasses, warmly greeting the new development of the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and viet nam.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao's Speech at Shanghai Banquet

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, at the banquet given by the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee here today in honour of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier pham van dong,

respected comrade vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and all the comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

dear comrades and friends:

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by premier pham van dong arrived in shanghai today for a visit to this city after visiting peking, the capital of our country. we are supremely happy and delighted to be able to get together joyously with premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and the other distinguished vietnamese guests and talk heartily about our revolution and friendship here this evening. on behalf of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the people of shanghai, i once again express my high respect and warm welcome to all the comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

respected distinguished guests and dear comrades: the people of shanghai still have a very affectionate memory of the many visits of premier pham van dong and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh to this city. each time they brought to the people of shanghai happy tidings of victory from the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, their valuable experience in hitting at u.s. imperialism and annihilating the enemies heroically, and the profound friendship cherished by the vietnamese people for the chinese people. this has been a great encouragement as well as profound education for the people of shanghai. today, on the arrival in shanghai of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, we are very happy to note that the world people's revolutionary struggle is developing further. the situation in the war of the indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is becoming ever more favourable to the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian people and unfavourable for the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the

heroic vietnamese people, adhering to their great leader president ho chi minh's teaching "be resolved to fight against the u.s. aggressors till total victory" and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the people of laos and cambodia in close unity, are further smashing the plot of u.s. imperialism for the "vietnamization" of its war of aggression in viet nam and advancing valiantly to win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. facts show that the heroic vietnamese people are a strong shock force in the world people's anti-u.s. struggle of today. with boundless admiration, the people of shanghai warmly congratulate the vietnamese people on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; we warmly congratulate the people in north viet nam on their important achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. we are convinced that however desperately u.s. imperialism may struggle, the people's revolutionary war will vanquish the imperialist war of aggression and the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries will drive the u.s. aggressors out of viet nam and indochina. the vietnamese people will certainly achieve their sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and then unifying their fatherland exclamation

respected distinguished guests and dear comrades: shanghai used to be an important base for imperialism to perpetrate aggression against and enslave the entire chinese people, and the people of shanghai suffered for a long time from imperialist exploitation and oppression. this makes us understand still more deeply that the people of china and viet nam are comrades and brothers standing on the same front. the profound revolutionary friendship between the people of the two countries was cultivated by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho. we shanghai people feel greatly honoured by the fact that the respected and beloved president ho chi minh once carried out revolutionary work in our city. such revolutionary friendship, built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and tempered and developed in the course of our common revolutionary struggles, can stand the test of any storms. we were very glad to hear the heart-warming and inspiring speeches premier pham van dong made yesterday in peking and this afternoon in the shanghai electrical machinery plant to the people of shanghai. they will become a powerful impetus propelling our work in various fields. what we have done falls far short of the expectations of the vietnamese comrades, and we still have many shortcomings in our work. now that premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and the other distinguished vietnamese guests have come to visit shanghai from the front line, we sincerely hope that they will check up on the work of the rear area and give us their valuable criticisms and suggestions to help us improve our work.

we hope that after returning home, premier pham van dong and the other distinguished vietnamese guests on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam will tell the vietnamese people of the determination of the shanghai people: we the people of shanghai will do our utmost to fulfil our various tasks to support the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for

national salvation and support the three indochinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression against viet nam, laos and cambodia, we will support the three indochinese peoples to fight on till complete victory.

i propose a toast

to the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam,

to the great victories of the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrades le duan and truong chinh,

to the health of comrades pham van dong and nguyen duy trinh,

to the health of all the comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and

to the health of all the comrades and friends present here exclamation

Speech by Premier Pham Van Dong at Shanghai Banquet

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, at the banquet given here today by the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in honour of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected comrade chang chun-chiao,

dear leading comrades of shanghai,

dear comrades:

today we arrived in shanghai, the birthplace of the glorious communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung. we are deeply moved by the warm reception given us by the people of shanghai. at the airport and all along the route to the guest house, hundreds of thousands of people formed a sea of flags and flowers in bright sunshine and jubilantly welcomed the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. the hearts of those returning from the anti-u.s. front line beat in unison with those in "the great rear area".

this vividly demonstrates the lofty revolutionary friendship between the people of viet nam and china, a friendship of "both comrades and brothers" as described by our respected and beloved president ho.

this afternoon we visited the shanghai electrical machinery plant, a big enterprise. at the plant and on our way back, we were again given a warmest welcome by our worker brothers and sisters and other people in shanghai.

on behalf of all our compatriots and fighters as well as our party and government, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam extends hearty thanks to the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the shanghai working class and people for their warm, grand and enthusiastic reception, and conveys to you the profound friendship and salute of unity for struggle from the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. we heartily thank comrade chang chun-chiao for his excellent speech which is filled with profound feeling for our fatherland, our people and our revolutionary cause. we whole-heartedly thank comrade premier chou en-lai for sparing his precious time to accompany our delegation on the visit, busy as he is. we are deeply moved by this.

shanghai has continuously carried forward its glorious revolutionary tradition and made marvellous achievements in the protracted and arduous struggles of the chinese people for liberating china and in their socialist transformation and socialist construction. shanghai today occupies an important position in building up a powerful socialist new china.

if shanghai was a big base for many western imperialists and colonialists in the past, it has today become a socialist bulwark of the people's republic of china. if shanghai was a place where the scum of society was concentrated, it now has become a gem sparkling with the wisdom and talent of the chinese working class and people.

you have reasons to feel proud of your lovely city and its brilliant achievements made in the past 50 years and more.

with a feeling of great admiration, we warmly congratulate you on your tremendous successes and sincerely wish you still more brilliant success. we wish you the fulfilment of the fourth five-year plan (1971-1975). this will be a contribution to the steady and rapid advance of the socialist construction of the great people's republic of china.

we have cherished a warm feeling for shanghai since long ago because our respected and beloved president ho chi minh once lived and carried out revolutionary activities here during the arduous years of the vietnamese revolution. today, the people of shanghai, following chairman mao's teachings, have made contributions to whole-heartedly supporting and assisting the vietnamese people in their cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and for socialist construction. you have provided us with complete sets of equipment for many important factories in the north, many transportation

facilities, farm machineries, materials and equipment as well as large quantities of consumer goods. you have trained and brought up for us thousands of workers and technicians and sent to viet nam many enthusiastic and experienced experts. we express our sincere and profound gratitude of the party, government and people of viet nam to the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the shanghai working class and fraternal people.

to be worthy of the warm feelings of the fraternal chinese people, the people of viet nam are determined to realize the will of the respected and beloved president ho chi minh, persist in and step up the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation on the military, political and diplomatic fronts till complete victory, to liberate the south, defend and build up the socialist north and proceed to the peaceful unification of the fatherland. at the same time, they will fight together with the fraternal people of laos and cambodia to defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, liberate the whole of indochina and make contributions to defending peace in southeast asia and the world.

now, amid a comradely and fraternal atmosphere, i propose a toast:

to the evergreen great friendship and militant unity between the viet nam workers' party and the communist party of china and between the vietnamese people and the chinese people exclamation

to the great victory of the people of shanghai and the entire fraternal chinese people in the cause of socialist construction under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung exclamation

to the complete victory of the vietnamese people in their cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and for socialist construction exclamation

to the complete victory of the people of laos and cambodia in their cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the respected and beloved friend of the vietnamese people exclamation

to the health of comrade premier chou en-lai exclamation

to the health of comrade chang chun-chiao exclamation

to the health of other leading comrades of shanghai exclamation

to the health of all the comrades present here exclamation

our party and government delegation heartily extends warm greetings of the vietnamese people to the shanghai working class and people -- their comrades, brothers and sisters exclamation

DRVN Party and Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow on Visit

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, concluded its friendly visit here and left for kwangchow by special plane this morning in the company of chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, left here by the same plane.

the delegation was accorded a warm send-off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal party committee, the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, chin tsu-min, wang shao-yung, liu yao-tsung, chou li-chin, chao lin-ken, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao, huang tao, liu wen-hsueh, li pin-shan, shen yuan-chun, hu kai-teh and wu chao-jan.

also accompanying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to kwangchow were: comrades keng piao, wang yu-ping, han hsu and lu wei-chao.

when premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh, and comrades tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach and ambassador nguyen van quang in the company of comrade chang chun-chiao and others arrived at the airport it was astir with jubilation. several thousand well-wishers waved the national flags of china and viet nam and kept shouting: "learn from the vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the vietnamese people exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the peoples of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and other slogans. young people and children danced joyously to express their salute to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades bade farewell to the well-wishers.

present also were representatives of vietnamese trainees and vietnamese residents in shanghai. polish vice-consul in shanghai was also on hand at the airport.

DRVN Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 26, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane this morning on a friendly visit, in the company of chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council. with profound friendship for the fraternal vietnamese people, several hundred thousand people in kwangchow lined the main streets to give their vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the front line of the anti-u.s. struggle a grand and rousing welcome.

arriving by the same plane were nguyen duy trinh, member of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, and other members of the delegation tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen and nguyen co thach, and staff members of the delegation and members of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, also arrived by the same plane.

welcoming them at the airport were: liu hsing-yuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; ting sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee; kung shih-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen yu and wang shou-tao, members of the c.p.c. central committee, secretaries of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; jen szu-chung, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; and huang jung-hai, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

kwangchow today was a scene of jubilation. red flags fluttered and huge streamers and slogans welcoming the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were hung along the route from the paiyun airport to the guest house. early in the morning, the welcoming crowds in festive costumes converged on the airport and the five-kilometre route from all directions, holding red flags and beating drums and gongs to wait for the arrival of the glorious envoys of the vietnamese people.

at noon, the special plane carrying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms landed at the airport which flew the national flags of china and viet nam. the beating of

drums and gongs mingled with the shouting of slogans. premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and the other distinguished vietnamese guests, in the company of premier chou en-lai and comrade liu hsing-yuan, walked round to meet the more than four thousand people at the airport. the airport was alive with very warm expressions of the friendship between china and viet nam. then the comrades on the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation drove into the city proper to receive the welcome by the workers, peasants and soldiers lining the streets.

when premier pham van dong, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and comrade liu hsing-yuan, and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh, accompanied by comrades ting sheng and chen yu, drove past the welcoming crowds in two open cars, the people sang and danced to the accompaniment of the chinese and vietnamese revolutionary songs broadcast over loudspeakers "viet nam-china", "liberate the south" and "people of the world are sure to win". they repeatedly shouted: "warm welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "resolutely support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "resolutely support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" when the cars carrying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms passed the yuehhsiu park, where dozens of big balloons floated overhead, trailing the slogans "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the people of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to fail exclamation" young people lining the thoroughfare formed the word "welcome" with bouquets. artists performed dances of welcome. all along the route, premier pham van dong and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh kept waving to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam; han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, accompanied the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to kwangchow.

present at the airport to meet the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were other leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and of kwangtung province and kwangchow city.

also present were tran van thong, consul of the vietnamese consulate-general in kwangchow; ta quang chien, head of the vietnamese table tennis delegation to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and the members of the delegation; vietnamese trainees in kwangchow; an gun ho, a korean comrade in the city; as well as the polish consul in kwangchow.

Comrade Liu Hsing-yuan's Speech

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 26, 1971)

following is the full text of comrade liu hsing-yuan's speech at the banquet given by the kwangtung provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee today in honour of the party and government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier pham van dong,

respected comrade vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and all the comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrades and friends:

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade premier pham van dong arrived here in kwangtung today after visiting peking and shanghai. we feel that the arrival of our fraternal vietnamese comrades-in-arms is an honour, a heart-warming and encouraging occasion, for us. with the feeling of the people in the vast rear area in welcoming back their comrades-in-arms from the front line and on behalf of the kwangtung provincial committee of the chinese communist party, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the people throughout the province, i extend the warmest welcome and pay lofty militant salute to the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation -- the glorious envoys of the vietnamese people.

under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people have waged a staunch, protracted and tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. aggressors. in their earth-shaking war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the vietnamese people have dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious of imperialism in the world today, and won great victories, thus setting a glorious example for all oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world in their struggle for liberation. like the rest of the chinese people, we the people of kwangtung province ardently admire the valiant and tenacious revolutionary spirit of the fraternal vietnamese people and are overjoyed at the brilliant achievements they have made on all fronts. we extend our heartfelt congratulations to them exclamation we must learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation we salute the heroic vietnamese people exclamation

the present situation in indochina is excellent. u.s. imperialism and its running dogs there are beset with grave crises both militarily and politically. on the other hand, the people of the three indochinese countries, holding high the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, are united and well-coordinated in fighting, and they have won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

though u.s. imperialism is still waging a desperate struggle in a vain attempt to hang on to south viet nam and indochina, it is bound to meet shameful defeat in any of its plots of aggression, as it did in the past, in the face of the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries who are fighting shoulder to shoulder in close unity against the common enemy.

respected comrade premier pham van dong and respected comrades on the delegation,

we, the people of kwangtung, deeply understand that the vietnamese people's great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the brilliant victories they have won are of tremendous significance to us. it is your triumphant resistance to the frenzied u.s. imperialist aggression that has given us a peaceful environment and enabled us to carry on the socialist revolution and socialist construction successfully. this is the greatest internationalist support to us and we will forever remember it. i take this opportunity to express my sincerest and warmest thanks to the fraternal vietnamese people.

comrade premier pham van dong made many heart-warming remarks about the people of kwangtung a few days ago in peking and today in the kwangtung provincial people's hospital. we are deeply moved by his high estimation of us. we regard it as an encouragement and inspiration to us. we know we still have many shortcomings in our work and still have to go a long way to meet what the party and state demand of us. we have done very little, compared with the hope placed on us by our vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the front line. we sincerely hope that premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and all other vietnamese comrades-in-arms would offer us criticisms and suggestions about our work in kwangtung so as to help us make improvements.

the people of china and viet nam have forged a profound fraternal friendship in the long years of their common revolutionary struggle, a great friendship nurtured by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho. this afternoon, premier pham van dong and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the place in kwangchow where the great leader president ho had worked and carried out revolutionary activities more than 40 years ago. we feel it a great honour that the respected and beloved president ho engaged in revolutionary work here in this city exclamation it helps us understand still more deeply president ho's words, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers", words which are imbued with class feeling. premier pham van dong's current visit to kwangchow has brought us the profound friendship of the vietnamese people. we are convinced that your visit will make new contributions to promoting the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam. our province is directly linked with viet nam by mountains and rivers and is an outpost of the vast rear area. firmly adhering to the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the people of kwangtung are giving all-out support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to stop its aggression

against the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries, we will go on giving all-out support to the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian people to fight on till complete victory exclamation

the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

now i propose a toast:

to the great victory of the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation

to the health of president ton duc thang exclamation

to the health of comrades le duan and truong chinh exclamation

to the health of comrade premier pham van dong exclamation

to the health of comrade vice-premier nguyen duy trinh exclamation

to the health of all the comrades on the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation and all the vietnamese comrades present here exclamation and

to the health of the comrades and friends present here exclamation

Speech by Premier Pham Van Dong

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 26, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by premier pham van dong at the banquet given here this evening by the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee in honour of the party and government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected comrade liu hsing-yuan,

respected leading comrades of kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality,

comrades and friends,

today our delegation spent a day permeated with profound friendship with the people of kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality. welcoming us enthusiastically and jubilantly were a multitude of our comrades and brothers counted by the hundred thousand at the airport and along the road leading to the guest house. they gathered under bright sky, in neat team formation, in a sea of red flags, flowers and slogans, and in the shade of green trees where there are bamboos that we are familiar with in our lovely homeland.

we thank the comrades for taking us on a visit this afternoon to the site where president ho chi minh carried out activities.

we thank the comrades for taking us to visit the provincial people's hospital and enabling us to witness for ourselves an outstanding achievement in traditional chinese medicine, that is, anaesthesia by acupuncture in surgical operation.

all this shows the lofty revolutionary feelings of the people of kwangtung and kwangchow as well as the rest of the 700 million people of china for the people of viet nam who are fighting and defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

on behalf of all our compatriots and fighters and our party and government, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam expresses heart-felt gratitude to the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, to the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and to the people of kwangtung and kwangchow for the warm, enthusiastic and grand reception given to our delegation. we convey to you the profound friendship and salute of unity for struggle from the people of viet nam, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

we are deeply thankful to comrade liu hsing-yuan for his fine words about our fatherland and people and the revolutionary cause of our people.

dear comrades and friends,

kwangchow in the past was well known as a revolutionary centre of china and it was from here that extensive revolutionary influences were spread to all parts of china. setting an example of matchless courage and heroic sacrifice, the staunch fighters of the "canton commune" founded the first workers' and peasants' political regime in china.

after the liberation of the motherland, the people of kwangtung, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, have constantly carried forward the revolutionary tradition, displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and striving for prosperity, and made brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. kwangtung in the past was an economically under-developed province. today it has become a prosperous province of the people's republic of china with a thriving agriculture and developed industry and constant improvement in people's livelihood. the successful autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow this year drew 20,000 participating foreign guests and overseas chinese. this signifies the constant development of the people's republic of china in international trade relations as well as the constant growth of kwangchow.

you can be proud of the revolutionary tradition of your heroic city and the great achievements you have made.

we highly admire the brilliant achievements made by the people of kwangtung and kwangchow and rejoice over them. we sincerely wish you still greater new

victories in contributing your share to the fulfilment of the fourth five-year plan from 1971 to 1975 and to the promotion of a vigorous and steady progress in the socialist construction of the people's republic of china.

comrades and friends,

to the people of viet nam, kwangtung and kwangchow are very intimate names. it was here in kwangchow that president ho chi minh founded the "association of young revolutionary comrades of viet nam", the predecessor of the viet nam workers' party. it was here that martyr pham hong thai set an example of courageously giving one's life for independence and freedom. following the teachings of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the respected and beloved friend of the vietnamese people, the people of kwangtung province have made and are making contributions to the all-out support and assistance to the people of viet nam in the cause of resisting u.s. aggression and for national salvation and socialist construction. you have provided us with large quantities of equipment, materials and consumer goods, trained many technical personnel and workers for us, and taken meticulous care of the vietnamese cadres receiving medical treatment here. we convey to the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and to the workers and people of kwangtung and kwangchow the sincere and profound gratitude of our party and government and the people of viet nam.

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected comrade liu hsing-yuan,

respected leading comrades of kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality,

comrades and friends,

kwangchow is the last city our party and government delegation visits in its successful visit to the people's republic of china.

with feelings of reluctance at parting, our delegation conveys, on the eve of its departure for home, our profound sentiments, pays salute of unity for struggle and fraternal friendship to the vast and beautiful china, our "reliable rear area" and a land marked by "such great beauty like this in all our landscape", and to the 700 million chinese people -- our comrades, our brothers, our comrades-in-arms and our "powerful backing", who are determined to support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

we are convinced that our delegation's successful visit will tremendously inspire all our compatriots and fighters in their courageous advance and struggle for still greater victories till complete victory.

to be worthy of the warm feelings of the fraternal chinese people, the vietnamese people are determined to realize the will of the respected and beloved president ho chi minh, persevere in and step up the struggle

against u.s. aggression and for national salvation on the military, political and diplomatic fronts till complete victory, liberate the south, defend and build up the socialist north and proceed to peaceful unification of the fatherland, and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of laos and cambodia resolutely to defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs till the liberation of the whole of indochina.

cultivated by president ho and the viet nam workers' party and chairman mao and the communist party of china, the friendship between viet nam and china is rockfirm and unbreakable. the people of viet nam are determined to go all out to realize what comrade premier chou en-lai, great friend of the vietnamese people, has said: "unite together, fight together, and win victory together."

we once again express our hearty thanks to comrade premier for the profound feelings towards our delegation. we wish comrade premier good health and many new successes in your arduous and lofty tasks.

in this atmosphere of cordiality and feelings of reluctance at parting, i propose a toast:

to the evergreen great friendship and militant unity between the viet nam workers' party and the communist party of china and between the vietnamese people and the chinese people exclamation

to the great achievements of the people of kwangtung and kwangchow and the entire fraternal chinese people in their cause of socialist construction under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung exclamation

to the complete victory of the vietnamese people in the cause of resisting u.s. aggression and for national salvation and socialist construction exclamation

to the complete victory of the laotian and cambodian people in the cause of resisting u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the respected and beloved friend of the vietnamese people exclamation

to the health of comrade premier chou en-lai exclamation

to the health of comrade liu hsing-yuan exclamation

to the health of all leading comrades of kwangtung and kwangchow exclamation

to the health of all the comrades present here exclamation

Kwangtung Provincial Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee Give Banquet Warmly Welcoming DRVN Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 26, 1971)

the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and all members of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet were premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh, vice-minister tran quy hai, vice-minister ly ban, ambassador ngo thuyen and vice-minister nguyen co thach, and the staff members of the delegation.

present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; members of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china; tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow; and vietnamese comrades in kwangchow.

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, attended.

the banquet proceeded in an extremely warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. in the banquet hall hung side by side the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and the people's republic of china. when premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms entered, the banquet hall resounded with warm applause. at the banquet, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms repeatedly toasted the evergreen fraternal unity and militant friendship of the people of china and viet nam.

comrade liu hsing-yuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and premier pham van dong made warm speeches (full texts to be released separately).

also present were leading members of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, kwangtung province and kwangchow city ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, chen yu, wang shou-tao, jen szu-chung, yang mei-sheng, chiu kuo-kuang, liu chun-yi, huang jung-hai, chiao lin-yi, liang chin-tang, tzu hsiu-lin, lin li-ming, yuan teh-liang, li wei-ying, chao kuo-nan, lung tao-chuan, tuan teh-chang, chang ching-yao, liang hsiu-chen, pai ping, teng hsiu-fang, chang ken-sheng, chung ming, huang yeh, sung wen-yu, liu kuei-tan and chung hsu-pen.

comrades keng piao, wang yu-ping, han hsu and lu wei-chao, who accompanied the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to kwangchow, attended the banquet.

present were an gun ho, a korean comrade in kwangchow, and the polish consul in kwangchow.

after the banquet, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms attended a soiree at which they watched song and dance items "capture u.s. and puppet soldiers alive", "work for the people selflessly", "salute to the indochinese peoples" and "people of the world are sure to win". at the end of the performance, premier pham van dong, in the company of premier chou en-lai and comrade liu hsing-yuan and other comrades, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms presented the people of kwangtung with a silk banner inscribed with the words "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers". the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee presented the vietnamese comrades-in-arms with a fine picture inlaid with shells entitled "ode to yenan".

Premier Pham Van Dong Visits Site of Former Vietnamese Youth Training Classes in Kwangchow Run by Late President Ho Chi Minh and Kwangtung Provincial People's Hospital

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 26, 1971)

premier
pham van dong, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, paid their respects this afternoon to the late president ho chi minh at the site of the former vietnamese training classes run by him in kwangchow. a portrait of the late president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people and close friend of the chinese people, hung inside the class-room. president ho chi minh carried out revolutionary activities here around 1925 and trained large numbers of cadres for the vietnamese revolution through running youth training classes. here the vietnamese comrades-in-arms cherished deep memory of the exploits of the late president ho chi minh.

accompanying premier pham van dong were members of the delegation vice-premier nguyen duy trinh, comrades tran quy hai, ly ban, ngo thuyen, nguyen co thach and staff members of the delegation.

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also present were comrades liu hsing-yuan, keng piao, kung shih-chuan, wang shou-tao, chiao lin-yi, wang yu-ping and others.

premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, this afternoon visited the kwangtung provincial people's hospital and watched how anaesthetic acupuncture was used in surgical operations performed by chinese and vietnamese medical workers in cooperation. the eight vietnamese trainees who participated in today's operations came to the hospital one month ago to learn anaesthetic acupuncture. they skilfully accomplished the task today. the eight vietnamese comrades, determined to master the technique of anaesthetic acupuncture to serve the motherland, the people and the war against

u.s. aggression and for national salvation, are very earnest and diligent in their studies.

at the end of the visit, premier pham van dong said with pleasure: "today i have seen a very good and wonderful thing. that is anaesthetic acupuncture. i express my admiration for you." he said that the two peoples of viet nam and china should unite, fight and win victory together not only in the struggle against u.s. aggression and in socialist construction, but also in mastering the technique of anaesthetic acupuncture.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 25, 1971)

president yahya khan gave a luncheon here today for the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

present on the occasion were general abdul hamid khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, air marshal a. rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, m.m. ahmed, economic adviser to the president, ghias uddin ahmed, defence adviser to the president, sultan m. khan, foreign secretary, s.s. iqbal hosain, secretary of economic coordination and external assistance division, lieutenant general gul hasan, chief of the general staff of the general headquarters of the pakistan army, abdul qayyam, secretary of the president's secretariat, and other high ranking officials and officers.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

minister li shui-ching and some members of the chinese government delegation, accompanied by ambassador chang tung, called on m.m. ahmed, economic adviser to the president, yesterday morning. they had a friendly talk.

Pakistan Defense Adviser Gives Luncheon for Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 26, 1971)

ghias uddin ahmed, defence adviser to the president of pakistan, gave a luncheon here at noon today for the visiting chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

among those present at the luncheon were roedad khan, secretary of the ministry of information and national affairs; a.g.n. qazi, secretary of the ministry of finance; v.a. jafarey, secretary of the ministry of commerce; abdul qayyam, secretary of the president's secretariat; and tabarak hussain, director general of the ministry of foreign affairs.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

diplomatic envoys to pakistan from a number of countries were also present.

li shui-ching and members of the chinese government delegation, accompanied by ambassador chang tung, called on ghias uddin ahmed this morning. they had a friendly conversation.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Banquet for Visiting Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 27, 1971)

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, gave a banquet yesterday evening in islamabad for the visit to pakistan of the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

among those present at the banquet were m.m. ahmed, pakistan economic adviser to the president; ghias uddin ahmed, defence adviser to the president; m. rashid, vice-chairman of the planning commission; qamrul islam, secretary of the ministry of industries and natural resources; s.s. iqbal hosain, secretary of the economic coordination and external assistance division; roedad khan, secretary of the ministry of information and national affairs and other high-ranking pakistan government officials and military officers.

at the banquet, chang tung proposed a toast to the prosperity of pakistan and happiness of her people, and to the health of president yahya khan. m.m. ahmed proposed a toast to the health and happiness of chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai, and to the everlasting friendship between pakistan and china.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Delegation Welcomed at Peking Reception and Film Show

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-latin america friendship association gave a reception and a film show here this evening in honour of the peruvian delegation led by general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of power and mining of the peruvian revolutionary government, now on a friendly visit to china.

present were miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires a.i. of the peruvian embassy in peking, and members of the peruvian commercial office in china.

at the reception which was alive with expressions of the unity and friendship of the people of china and peru, wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and minister fernandez spoke.

wang kuo-chuan said the peruvian people are a heroic people. they have for a long time waged a heroic struggle against colonialism and imperialism. in recent years, peru and other latin american countries have carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism to defend their sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and protect their marine resources, and won great success. the peruvian revolutionary government has nationalized many enterprises controlled by foreign capital, especially by u.s. capital, and taken a series of measures beneficial to developing the national economy. the chinese people have always paid attention to the struggle of the peruvian people, and regarded the victories of the peruvian people in this struggle as their own. the chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the peruvian people to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty and develop their national economy, and congratulate them on their victories.

wang kuo-chuan went on that though china and peru are separated by oceans, the common struggle against imperialism has linked them together. the friendship between the people of the two countries is profound. at the current united nations general assembly, the representative of the peruvian revolutionary government voted for the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries for the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. this fully demonstrated the peruvian people's support for the chinese people. "we are sincerely grateful for this," he said.

he said he is convinced that the current visit to china by the delegation led by general fernandez will make new

contributions to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples of china and peru.

minister jorge fernandez maldonado solari said that in their struggle to defend their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and protect their marine resources, the peruvian people have enjoyed the firm support of the government and people of china. he expressed gratitude for this.

the peruvian minister congratulated the people's republic of china on the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations. the countries of the third world regard this victory of the chinese people as their own, he said.

he added that the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations will enable her to make even greater contributions to world peace and justice; it will put an end to the unfair situation in which certain big powers have tried and are trying to control other nations and imagined they could decide everything. china is part of the third world. she will speak on behalf of all the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world who are fighting against big-power domination.

he said that peru and china have a common enemy. both peoples suffered from the consequences of imperialist exploitation and are being menaced by imperialism. the revolutionaries of the two countries have the duty to unite and advance together.

he praised the chinese people for the achievements they had made under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao. he said the peruvian people regard the victory of the chinese people as their own.

the peruvian people will cooperate even better with the chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and in the economic, technological and other fields, the peruvian minister said.

newsreels and documentary films, including "shashihyu", were shown after the reception.

present at the reception and film show were leading members of various departments concerned
chen mu-hua, chen chieh, lin tse-sheng, chen teh-ho, wang lei, hsi tao-chung, wu fan-wu, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po and sun so-chang.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Banquet in Honor of Romanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the romanian government trade delegation led by cornel burtica, minister of foreign trade.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; leading members of departments concerned li chiang, han tsung-cheng, chao chung-teh, li lien-ching, wang-pin, chang hsing-chiao and chang hsuen-teh; and leading members of various national import and export corporations.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister burtica proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the fraternal friendship and unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania would be constantly strengthened and developed.

Romanian Ambassador to China Aurel Duma Gives Banquet for Signing of 1972 Romania-China Protocol on Exchange of Goods and Payments

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the signing of the protocol between romania and china on the exchange of goods and payments for 1972.

cornel burtica, romanian minister of foreign trade, and the romanian government trade delegation he is leading attended the banquet.

attending the banquet upon invitation were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned and various chinese national import and export corporations.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Protocol between China and Romania on Exchange of Goods and Payments for 1972 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

a protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of romania on the exchange of goods and payments for 1972 was signed here today.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony. he met and had a cordial and friendly talk with members of the romanian government trade delegation.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and cornel burtica, leader of the romanian government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the romanian side were:

deputy leader of the romanian government trade delegation mircea badica and members of the delegation vlad viorel, vasilescu leonin, senin gheorghe, dorneanu and ichim sterian; and

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were li chiang, han tsung-cheng, chao chung-teh, li lien-ching, wang pin and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials of First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by ralph emeric kashope taylor-smith, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of sierra leone to the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion was han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry.

joseph claudais william porter, first secretary of the sierra leone embassy in peking, was present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Captures One More US Intruding Fishing Boat

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

the ecuadorian navy yesterday captured a u.s. piratic fishing boat "bernardette" intruding illegally into ecuador's 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit, according to a report from quito.

meanwhile, the ecuadorian authorities announced that the three u.s. boats seized on november 24 were fined.

in total, the ecuadorian government has captured 48 u.s. intruding fishing boats this year in defence of ecuador's sovereign rights over territorial waters and her marine resources.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution Condemning Portuguese Aggression; Chinese Permanent Representative Huang Hua Speaks at Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 24, 1971)

the united nations security council adopted a resolution at a meeting today condemning portugal's violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of senegal. huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china on the u.n. security council, spoke at the meeting, strongly condemning portuguese aggression against senegal, guinea, tanzania and zambia, and reaffirming china's resolute support for the just struggle of the peoples of guinea (bissau), angola and mozambique against colonialism.

a debate was held at the meeting on the report of the council's special mission to senegal and on the draft resolution submitted yesterday by burundi, sierra leone and somalia on this question.

after the debate, the draft resolution was put to vote and adopted by 14 to 0 with 1 abstention. u.s. representative george bush abstained on the excuse that his delegation had "difficulties" with some of the wording and some omissions in the text of the draft resolution.

the adopted resolution condemns the portuguese authorities for their "acts of violence and destruction" against the territory and people of senegal and asked them to take immediate effective measures so that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of senegal would be fully respected. the resolution also urged the

portuguese authorities to respect the inalienable right of the people of guinea (bissau) to self-determination and independence.

speaking after the vote, huang hua, chinese permanent representative on the security council, said, "for years the portuguese authorities have repeatedly committed armed aggression against the republic of senegal, threatening its territorial integrity and national security, causing a loss of life to the senegalese people and creating tension which endangers peace in that region."

. huang hua said, "we have also taken note of the armed aggression committed by the portuguese authorities against the territory of the republic of guinea, the united republic of tanzania and the republic of zambia and their violent suppression of the struggle for national independence of the people of guinea (bissau), angola and mozambique. they are actively pushing a policy of racial discrimination in collusion with the white colonialist rulers of south africa and southern rhodesia. facts have proved that the colonialist policy of the portuguese authorities constitutes a threat to the sovereignty and security of independent african countries, a challenge to the african peoples' right to national independence, and a gross violation of the spirit of the united nations charter."

he said, "for this reason, we strongly condemn the portuguese authorities' aggression against the republic of senegal and brutal suppression of the peoples of guinea (bissau) and other areas who are fighting for national independence. we support the draft resolution put forward by burundi, sierra leone and somalia. but judging from the record of the portuguese colonialists, one should not cherish illusions about the results of the resolution. the nature of colonialists will not change. who can guarantee that this resolution will not, like the several previous resolutions, be scorned at, boycotted and sabotaged by the portuguese colonialists? who can guarantee that the colonialists will put an end to their acts of aggression and sabotage against the territory and people of senegal?"

in conclusion, huang hua said, "the chinese government and people resolutely support the just struggle of the peoples of senegal, guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique and other countries and areas to defend and win national independence. their struggle has widespread sympathy and support from the countries and peoples opposing colonialism. we are deeply convinced that their struggle will surely win final victory."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1971)

yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and his wife gave a reception in the embassy here this evening in celebration of the national day of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of the ministry of national defence, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of light industry, the ministry of communications, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned including hsiao ching-kuang, pai hsiang-kuo, chien chih-kuang, kuo lu, ting hsi-lin, liu shao-wen, chao cheng-hung, liu hsi-wen, yu chan, hsu han-ping, lin chiao-chih and chai cheng-wen.

also attending the reception were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ambassador bogdan orescanin and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the reception.

in his toast, ambassador bogdan orescanin said: "in the past year, considerable progress was made in the development of the relations between the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china. we are convinced that good and friendly relations already established in the interests of our countries, will be further extended and deepened in all domains and fields based on the principles of independence and sovereignty, mutual respect, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, i.e. on the basis of peaceful co-existence.

"the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, as a non-aligned and socialist country, holds that the policy of peaceful co-existence in international and inter-state relations, independent of the differences which are existing between different countries owing to the historical and other objective reasons and to the diversity of social conditions, represents a universal need."

the ambassador extended cordial congratulations to the people's republic of china on the victorious restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations and all the organizations related to it. "it is a great victory not only of the people's republic of china, but of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world too," he added.

bogdan orescanin also congratulated the government and people of china on the important results which are being obtained in the construction of the new chinese society and in all other fields. he said: "we wish them best success on this road of development and progress."

in his toast, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei extended warm festive greetings to the government and the people of different nationalities of yugoslavia on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: "the people of yugoslavia have in their history carried out long and unrelenting struggles against foreign aggressors, and during world war ii, they defeated the german and italian fascist aggressors and liberated their motherland. today, in order to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, the government and people of yugoslavia are adopting active measures of self-defence and are determined to resist the threat of foreign aggression. in international affairs, yugoslavia pursues a non-alignment policy and opposes the power politics of the superpowers of subjecting other countries to their aggression, interference and subversion. as one of the 23 sponsor countries, yugoslavia has always stood for the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and has made its contribution toward this end. i would like to take this opportunity to express once again on behalf of the chinese government our sincere thanks to the government of yugoslavia.

"the chinese government has all along held that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that relations between countries should be based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the chinese government and the chinese people firmly support the government and people of yugoslavia in their just struggle against threats of foreign aggression and interference and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty."

he said that in recent years there had been a new development in the relations between china and yugoslavia.

"the friendly visit to china by the yugoslav government delegation led by secretary of state for foreign affairs mirko tepavac promoted mutual understanding, strengthened the friendship and contributed to the development of the relations between our two countries. we are deeply convinced that through the common efforts of both sides, the friendly relations between china and yugoslavia will further develop," chi peng-fei concluded.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the reception.

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BASIC-LEVEL LEADERSHIP

Apply the Two-Point Idea As A Guide To Revolutionary Practice

by

Yin Chung-ch'i (尹中奇), Secretary of the Party Committee of Milo Commune, Milo Hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1971)

Last year, our Party committee, having studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, worked out a decision that cadres should go deep into the lower levels for a stay at selected points. Of the 13 cadres of the commune, only one remained behind to carry on day-to-day work, all the rest went to stay at selected points in production brigades. Practice of over half a year has made us realize that only by taking the two-point idea as a guide to revolutionary practice and assiduously purging ourselves of the influence of idealism and metaphysics can we have a correct understanding of the world. And only in this way can we transform the world and more consciously execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the past, some members of our Party committee considered themselves native-born, native-bred, and muddy-footed cadres with more or less practical work experience. How to treat and apply such experience is an important problem often encountered by us.

The year before last, Party committee member Comrade Li Hsia-wen stayed at a selected spot in a production team known for its being "always in difficulties." At that time, with the bad elements in power and class enemy activities at their height, proper revolutionary spirit could not be developed in the team. After settling down here, he aroused the masses to

tackle vigorously the following three problems: (1) Criticism of the class enemy; (2) Striking a blow at speculative and manipulative activities; (3) Shifting leadership members involved with serious problems. Fruitful results were obtained very quickly. Such efforts he dubbed as "three axes" in transforming backward teams. Last winter, he went to another relatively backward team. By acting the same way, he brandished the same "three axes." But none of them worked. This set Old Yü thinking. It did not escape the attention of the commune Party committee either. After an analysis of how commune and brigade cadres tackled backward teams at first, we felt that the kind of problem encountered by Old Yü partook of a general character. We therefore organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must bring proposed new tasks and new work methods in line with new changes in conditions."

After study, the comrades came to understand that everything in the world is changing and developing ceaselessly. Past practice is no substitute for today's practice; under new conditions, we can in no way introduce our acquired experience in its entirety.

After a review of practice at the initial period, Old Yü felt that herein lay the trouble. The team to which he got attached the year before last was at that time just at the initial stage of a purge of the class ranks with the class line not more clearly defined than a blur. The team where he later worked had got past the stage of a "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign and Party rectification and consolidation, with a new leading squad set up. Without making penetrating investigations and studies to find out the contradictions peculiar to this team, he applied the "three axes" to it in the same old way. How could he not have come to grief in practice?

With heightened awareness, Old Yü made penetrating investigations and studies to get at the new conditions of this team. He found that the main cause of the backwardness of the team was the low line-struggle consciousness of the leading squad which got affected with the "live-and-let-live" idea. Vigorous efforts toward such class struggle as reflected in the ideological field were not made. Therefore, in the leading squad, he seriously conducted education in ideology and political line. An active ideological struggle was also unfolded. The fighting power of the leading squad was strengthened. Class struggle in the ideological field was waged with vigor. A new change came over the team very rapidly in revolution and production.

We cannot apply past experience in its entirety and must study new conditions to meet their particular needs. This point was seen more clearly by all those who got involved in personal practice. Then, does previous experience help in the current revolutionary practice? Some comrades went to another extreme. They held that as previous experience now helped nothing, they might as well rid themselves of the burden. Thus, they belittled previous experience and paid no attention to drawing on its wholesome part.

To counter such a situation, we organized everyone to study such a teaching by Chairman Mao: "One-sidedness means thinking in absolute terms and looking at a problem metaphysically. To affirm or negate everything in the assessment of our work means one-sidedness."

By applying the two-point idea to a correct analysis of practical experience, we came to understand that past experience accumulated in practical struggle should serve as a lesson in today's revolutionary practice and that we should in no way adopt the nihilist attitude of absolute negation. In fact, in viewing and handling problems, every man is influenced by his previous experience, consciously or unconsciously. Only by drawing on what is correct in acquired experience and changing what in it is incompatible with a changing situation can we sum up and evolve new experiences. To direct vigorous efforts toward class struggle and the build-up of a leading squad--this allows no relaxation of efforts for a minute in the historical period of socialist revolution. But focuses on work vary with different conditions and this calls for a concrete analysis of concrete things.

Thus everyone was made to see more clearly that to borrow experience in its entirety without paying attention to a study of new conditions or to negate acquired experience completely by breaking the pattern of history represents an erroneous idealist and metaphysical viewpoint. Only by doggedly applying the two-point idea to an understanding of our practical experience and assuming a correct attitude toward acquired experience can we sum up and evolve new experiences.

In the spring of this year, our commune popularized new seed strains with over 17,000 mow of early rice fields mostly planted with the short-stalk variety. But the leadership of a small number of teams remained conservative-minded and had some plots planted to the high-stalk rice species. At that time, some comrades of the Party committee suggested administrative measures against such teams with a view to the weeding out of all those high-stalk plants and their replacement with short ones. The great majority of comrades disagreed as they held that these teams could only be subjected to persuasion but not suppression. But after this was done, some people had still not come around in their thinking. As a result, 300 mow remained under the high-stalk variety. At the time of early rice harvesting, the difference in output between high-stalk and short-stalk species proved to be an average of 300-odd catties per mow. At this time, those comrades favoring the weeding out of all those high-stalk rice plants said, "In handling the 300 mow of high-stalk plants, our Party committee failed completely as far as both awareness and practice are concerned."

Was it a complete failure after all? Everyone studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In treating any problem, we must assume an analytical attitude and must not negate everything." The one-divided-into-two approach was adopted toward an analysis of actual practice in the matter. It was realized that the introduction of short-stalk fine seed strains was a new ideological struggle that called for hard and elaborate ideological-political work and that we could solve no problem by solely relying on administrative orders. As far as those teams which had planted high-stalk rice plants are concerned,

it was a failure. But through a comparison and assessment of the high-stalk and short-stalk species, the broad masses of cadres and people saw the advantages of the short-stalk variety and the evil consequences of right-leaning conservative ideas. They strengthened confidence in the firm implementation of the "8-point code" for agriculture and scientific farming. A better ideological foundation was laid for the further popularization of fine seed strains. As far as this is concerned, it represents a factor helpful to success.

For its short-stalk rice crops, the No. 12 production team of Hungwei brigade reaped a per-mow yield of 700-odd catties, and for its Chi-ch'iu (几丘) high-stalk variety, only 390-odd catties. They lost in practice but gained in awareness. For the late rice crop this year, they switched over completely to the better variety.

After such an analysis of things, everyone came to understand the rule: failure has in it a factor leading to success. If we should concern ourselves with only the one-point idea, we would only see the fact of failure without seeing the factor helpful to success and would get dejected and disheartened in the face of difficulties and setbacks and lose confidence and strength in forging ahead. Only by adhering to the two-point idea and seeking the positive factors in failure can we turn failure into success.

Failure in practice has in it factors of success. Then does successful practice have in it failure-causing factors? The anti-drought effort this year gave us a very good education.

In the past few years, our commune has basically set up an unbroken chain of water conservation and irrigation systems and considerably strengthened its anti-drought capacity. In 1968, a dry spell lasting over 100 days on end left us undisturbed in our production effort. We began to think that after being put to a practical test, our commune's irrigation facilities had proved their worth. We neglected to seek in the successful practice latent causes of failure.

This year, contradictions were brought to light by some unexpected conditions never witnessed before. During the period of "twin emergencies," no rain fell for 40-odd days in a row. Water of the Milo River dropped to a level lower than that ever remembered by the old people in any previous year. The flow had almost come to a stop. At this time, due to a drying-up of water sources, electrically-operated water pumping facilities previously set up were found to be generally placed too high above the water level to be of any use. In addition, we had filled up with earth over 270 small ponds in succession in the past two years under the mistaken idea of "irrigation facilities having stood the test." The water storage capacity in the area was considerably diminished. Thus, though the dry spell was not too long, the situation tended to be more serious than in any previous year. Had it not been for some drenching rainfalls at that crucial moment, the late rice crop would have suffered. These several downpours helped us ease the contradictory situation and kept agricultural production from suffering a great loss.

However, the matter could not cover up our problems related to irrigation facilities and still less our idealist and metaphysical viewpoints, as far as awareness was concerned. Everyone came to understand that practice involving our commune's water conservation construction after a test in the struggle against natural disasters several years ago, was, generally speaking, successful, but involved herein were failure-causing factors. If we should assume the attitude of affirming everything and see only the achievements and not the weak links, then success would turn into failure.

With such awareness gained, we organized a three-in-one combination survey group to make a further study of the irrigation system of the whole commune. A new plan for the building of water conservation projects was worked out. It was decided that in the winter of this year and the spring of next year vigorous efforts be continuously directed toward the construction of irrigation facilities, with the dams of the three existing reservoirs raised to a greater height, the existing small ponds dug to a greater depth, a small part of the abandoned ponds and creeks restored, and a linking-up chain of catchments and canals completed.

It is our determination to adhere to the two-point rather than the one-point idea in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. In the course of repeated practice, we will continuously improve our capacity for understanding and strive to be sober-minded revolutionary fighters.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Sing Battle Songs Aloud and Advance Heroically

by

Ch'in Hsüeh-wen (秦学文) of
a certain PLA unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 26, 1971)

Who makes history? The "Internationale" says: "There has never been any saviors, nor do we depend on gods and kings." "Who made the human world? It is we the working masses." This dialectical materialist and historical materialist attitude separates itself from the idealist view of history totally. Marxism considers that history is made by the working masses. Ever since mankind was divided into classes, everything from human progress to social wealth was created by the hands of "slaves." Marx and Engels pointed out clearly: "Historical activities form the cause of the masses." The masses of people are not only the master who transforms nature but also the master who transforms society. In a class society, uprisings of "slaves," wars of "slaves," in one word class struggles waged by "slaves," are a great motive force which pushes history forward. Chairman Mao taught us: "The people and the people alone are the motive force which makes the history of the world." These wise conclusions have declared the idealist view of history totally bankrupt.

Proceeding from the reactionary idealist view of history, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i fabricated lies which said "emperors, kings, generals and ministers" and "heroes" made history. They said preposterously that the working people were only an "extension" of the handle of tools, that "slaves" were but "speaking tools" and that the people were but an "ignorant" "gang." This theory is totally preposterous and puts history upside down.

Now, in the case of the Chinese revolution, if great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party had not led the broad masses of proletarian and masses of people to complete the revolution of new democracy and make socialist revolution, would it have been possible for us to build this socialist state of budding prosperity? Of class struggle, struggle for production, scientific experimentation and our great proletarian cultural revolution, is there any which is not a mass movement but a movement of "geniuses"?

In fact, in historical activities all those who claimed to be "geniuses" and "heroes" plunged from the revolutionary camp into the abyss of counter-revolution. Ch'en Tu-hsiu began by being afraid of the revolution and developed Ch'en-Trotsky liquidationism; Liu Shao-ch'i capitulated to the enemy three times and became a shameless renegade; and Wang Ming who claimed to be a "one hundred percent Bolshevik" became a turncoat, threw himself into the embrace of modern revisionism and ended up a hundred percent traitor.

The "heroes" and "geniuses" are not masters of history at all; instead, they are criminals of history! It is the proletariat that truly follows great leader Chairman Mao, always remains in the forefront of struggles and fights unyieldingly for the proletarian cause of liberation. We must take the Marxist-Leninist stand, put the history right which was put upside down by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. We must never allow ourselves to be mixed up with the rumors and sophistry of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i tried their best to make themselves look like "saviors." Their vicious aim was to restore capitalism in China and reverse history. When they succeeded in usurping part of the power, they hoisted a red flag to oppose the red flag. Sometimes they even launched surprise attacks against the proletariat, fanned up a windstorm, kindled fires and tried to throw the country into confusion. However, no one who tries to go against the tide of revolution can come to a good end. The czar, Chiang Kai-shek, Khrushchev and Liu Shao-ch'i had all shown their great ambition; but soon they were thrown into the garbage heap by the revolutionary people. The reason is that the reactionaries represent what is reactionary while the broad masses of people represent what is progressive.

Past history was made by "slaves" and future history will still be made by "slaves." But we must realize that the road of advance for history is not a smooth one. Chairman Mao constantly teaches us: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration." The "slaves" want to continue to make history but the "heroes" attempt to reverse history. Class struggle is acute, complex and full of twists and turns.

The "Internationale" says: "We have only ourselves to rely on to create human happiness. We must recapture the fruits of our labor and let our ideas shatter the shackles." To attain the aims stated in the "Internationale" and accomplish our great historical tasks, we must "read and learn seriously and have a real grasp of Marxism," penetratingly repudiate such reactionary preposterous theories as "transcendentalism," "talent above everything else" and "heroes make history," etc., advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and open fire fiercely against all arch enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat and communism!

One hundred years ago, proletarian poet Pottier vividly expressed the ideal of "a red sun shining all over the world" in his "Internationale." Today, one hundred years later, great changes have taken place: The "slaves" have made even greater progress, revolution has won even greater victories, and the world has advanced toward even greater brightness. There might still be "poisonous snakes and fierce animals" in front of us, but as long as we "unite ourselves till tomorrow, internationalism will definitely be achieved."

* * *

TRUCK CONVOYS

Nach'ü Motor Transport Team in the Grassland of Northern Tibet

by

NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1971)

In the grassland of northern Tibet more than 4,000 meters above sea level, trucks loaded with various commodities can regularly be seen running non-stop during the rainy summer as well as during the snow-bound winter. These trucks belong to the motor transport team of Nach'ü area of Tibet. They bring tea, foodstuffs, medicines, construction materials and various daily necessities to every corner of the grassland in northern Tibet and then transport back wool, leather and various animal products produced in great quantities in areas of animal husbandry. In this way they support the socialist construction in the motherland as well as promote the development of socialist economy in animal husbandry areas in northern Tibet.

Nach'ü Motor Transport Team was composed of only seven drivers and six maintenance mechanics ten years ago. But under the care of the Party, this motor transport team gradually developed. Now it has more than a hundred employees and operates more than 30 trucks. After the tempering received during the great proletarian cultural revolution, Tibetan and Han workers of the motor transport team raised their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle and advanced continuously along the road of continuing revolution.

Before the cultural revolution this motor transport team was once an "old, big and difficult" unit. At that time, usurpation of the power of leadership of the team and fanatic execution of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by the class enemy kept the production of the team at a low level, prevented it from fulfilling its production targets and often caused it to rely upon state subsidy. During the cultural revolution, the workers bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle" and dragged out the hidden class enemy. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the workers repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary black trash such as "technology first," "cash awards in command," etc. As a result, the revolutionary spirit became vigorous, the backward situation of this motor transport team was quickly changed and the team became an advanced unit.

This motor transport team had only one repair squad which originally could do only minor repairs. For overhauls, trucks had to be sent to Lanchow or Lhasa which were far away. This caused great loss to the state in terms of money and time as well as affected the fulfillment of transport targets. But on the eve of "May Day" last year, workers of the motor transport team proposed to repair the six unserviceable trucks themselves and this proposal

was energetically supported by the Party branch. Thus workers of all workshops and all trades worked together in close cooperation and completed minor overhaul on four trucks in a little more than a month's time.

Later they boldly took up the task of performing a major overhaul on truck No. 4 which had many parts missing and was to be scrapped. The workers confronted the difficulty squarely. They hammered, welded and riveted bits of rejected materials together and used them for needed parts. After six months of arduous struggle they finally completed the overhaul on this truck and the job also met the required standards.

During the past year or so they overhauled more than ten trucks and made contributions to the state by achieving the situation of basically having overhauls performed within the team. To perform overhauls the workers developed their creativeness fully and manufactured and modified native-type equipment such as hand-operated compressors, hand-operated air pumps, etc. After more than a year's efforts, this motor transport team acquired a preliminary ability to overhaul trucks. This year they began to help other units to overhaul their trucks in addition to doing their own.

As revolution and construction in the grassland of northern Tibet developed, children of some of the emancipated serfs joined the motor transport team. At present 70 percent of the workers in Nach'ü Motor Transport Team are Tibetan. They are now conscientiously learning various skills under the patient guidance of the master workers. During their spare time, Tibetan and Han masters and apprentices organize themselves into groups of four or five to study Chairman Mao's works together seriously. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, many Tibetan workers have become daring generals in grasping revolution and promoting production.

In July this year during the rainy season in the grassland of northern Tibet, rain water destroyed some of the highways and brought about much difficulty to motor transport. But workers of Nach'ü Motor Transport Team did not hesitate but "advanced in spite of difficulties." Under the leadership of the Party branch, all workers of the team struggled assiduously in close unity for seven months and overfulfilled the transport target assigned to them by the superior organization by 96.7 percent. They left numerous exemplary deeds of serving revolution and serving the people wholeheartedly along the several thousand li of highways in the grassland of northern Tibet.

Once when Tibetan driver Loje, deputy leader of the revolutionary leadership squad of the motor transport team, led ten drivers to Piju hsien to carry out a task of transporting timber, many sections of the highway in this area were washed away by flood water and the surface of the road was very muddy. Furthermore, Hsiala Mountain was situated between the capital of the hsien and the timber field. There were 13 turns between the foot of the mountain and the peak and the journey took two hours. On one side of the highway were fog-covered high mountains and on the other side was a steep cliff. But they did not fear difficulty or danger and crossed Hsiala Mountain once every day. As a result they successfully accomplished the one-month task in only a little more than 20 days.

In July this year when Ch'imeits'ujen and another Tibetan driver were on their way to Niehjung hsien to carry out a transport task during the flood season, it was impossible for heavily loaded trucks to pass through sections washed away by flood water. So they unloaded the goods, let the empty trucks pass through these sections safely and then loaded the goods back on the trucks and continued on their way. In a stretch of nearly a hundred kilometers they unloaded and loaded as many as eight times, overcame many difficulties, crossed many rapid streams and finally carried to their destination commodities including medicine, etc., which were urgently needed in animal husbandry areas.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Increase of Agricultural Sideline Productions in Wenchiang District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu, November 21) By guarding against arrogance and doing away with complacency, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Wenchiang district, Szechwan Province, are leading the masses in further developing the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement. This year, another bumper harvest has been scored in agricultural production and a very great advance is also made in agricultural sideline productions. According to statistics, the average per-mow yield of grain in the whole district has increased by almost 10 percent over that of last year. The average per-mow yield of rapeseed has shown an increase of 17 percent. The number of hogs raised averages one head per capita and shows an increase of 46 percent over that raised in the corresponding period last year. Bumper harvests have also been scored in medicinal herbs, ch'uan-kung (cuidium offiuale), silk and sugar cane. At present the whole district has already overfulfilled the target of the state plan for grain purchase and the broad masses of commune members have also sold a large amount of agricultural sideline productions to the state.

Wenchiang district is situated in a district irrigated by the Tu River on the western plateau of Szechwan and it is the main grain and edible oil producing area in Szechwan. Last year the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the district, by unfolding a penetrating "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement, smashed the long existing "stable but not high" situation in agricultural production and the average per-mow yield of grain was able to top the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." In the face of victory and achievement, members of leading bodies at various levels in the district, setting the pace in the conscientious study of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, armed themselves with the epistemology of dialectical materialism, guarded against arrogance, got rid of complacency, and enabled the cadres at various levels to gain a profound education on ideology, and political lines and raise their awareness of continuing the revolution. Leading the broad masses in actively grasping revolution and stimulating production, members of the leading squad have enabled the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement to develop in mounting waves and laid the ideological foundation for the scoring of a new bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

In the penetrating development of the learn from Tachai movement, Wenchiang district has taken Tachai as an example, constantly got rid of the mentality of conservatism and reluctance for change as well as antiquated laws and customs and carried out rational innovations on antiquated farming and water conservation measures and agricultural systems. Since last winter and this spring, the commune members of the 14 hsien in the district have in the heroic attitude of "Transform China in the manner of the foolish old man who removed the mountains," launched an upsurge in basic farm and water

conservation construction centering on improving the ditches, taming the rivers and exterminating the snails. They first carried out improvements on the system of irrigation ditches along the dike of the Tu River not suited to the present requirements of production. After comprehensive treatment, they not only are able to make full use of the supply of water along the dike of the Tu River and extend the irrigated area, but are also able to develop hydraulic and hydro-electric ventures which have played an effective role in the struggle against the drought this year and insured a bumper harvest in agricultural production.

This year, the people of the whole district, after criticizing the fallacy of "The temperature on Szechwan plateau is low, and it is not possible to plant double crop rice" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Szechwan, actively carried out experiments and popularized the growing of double crop rice. The No. 10 production brigade belonging to the Chit'ou commune in Shuangliu hsien in the past had never planted double crop rice before. Last year, in accordance with the great teaching of Chairman Mao "Advance on production in breadth and scope," the cadres and commune members of this production brigade carried out a struggle against the class enemies, against bourgeois tendencies, against the old force of habit, and against the world outlook of cowards and lazybones who feared hardship and hard work. They boldly trial planted double crop rice and were able to reap a bumper harvest that very year. The per-mow average yield of grain showed an increase of 50 percent over the previous year. This spring, departments concerned in Wenchiang district have summed up and popularized in time the advanced experience of this brigade in planting double crop rice and enabled the area planted to double crop rice in the whole district to increase 20 times over that of last year with a bumper harvest scored in the majority of the cases.

In the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement the leading cadres at various levels in Wenchiang district regularly went deep into the basic level for investigation and study, closely forging links with the masses and conscientiously grasping good typical cases. This year there appeared throughout the district a large number of learn-from-Tachai advanced units and a situation in which typical cases could be found at every level and examples could be found everywhere has been formed which enabled the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement to develop not only vigorously but also solidly.

The secretary of the CCP Hsintu hsien committee went to the No. 8 production team of the No. 6 production brigade of Machia commune to settle down. By summing up the advanced experience of the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide scientific farming and the eight consecutive years of high and stable yields together with the local poor and lower-middle peasants for popularization throughout the hsien, he not only pushed forward the penetrating development of the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement in the hsien but also stimulated the substained progress of this advanced unit. This year, the average per-mow yield of grain for this production team has topped 2,000 catties, and the average per-mow yield of rapeseed has also reached 406 catties.

This year, Wenchiang district has been successively assailed by drought, typhoon, hailstorm and other natural calamities. In the face of the various natural and calamities the leading members of the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels went deep in great numbers into the frontlines to lead the broad masses of commune members in developing a battle against the various natural calamities. In Shihfang hsien, Shuangliu hsien and P'eng hsien which experienced more kinds of natural calamities, the leading members at various levels, the commune members and the masses by making manifest the style of courage in battle and continuous fighting, adopted many measures to actively combat the calamities and were able in the end to reap a bumper harvest.

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Hangchiahu Plain Scores All-Round Bumper Harvest in Agricultural Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Hangchow) The Hangchiahu plain of Chekiang is a high grain producing area in China. On top of nine consecutive years of bumper harvests, this year the 10th bumper harvest was scored. The total output of spring grain in the area has shown a more than 50 percent increase over that of the corresponding period last year. A bumper harvest has been scored in early paddy and the late paddy is growing very nicely. Rapeseed production has increased by 15 percent, spring and summer silk cocoon by 10 percent, hogs kept in the pens have increased by 20 percent, new developments have also been recorded in the breeding of fresh water fish and in forestry, and a flourishing scene could be seen everywhere.

As early as 1965, the average per-mow yield of grain in Hangchiahu plain already topped the guideline laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Last year it again passed the per-mow yield mark of 1,000 catties and there was also a greater development in other agricultural production as well. Under the excellent situation, some of the cadres and commune members began to have such ideas as "Conditions are already superior, increased production has reached its limit, and contribution has not been insignificant" and erroneously thought that "learning-from-Tachai has more or less been carried out."

Since this year, the CCP Chiahsing district committee and the district revolutionary committee, by means of making a serious analysis have deeply realized that these seeds of "arrogance" and "complacency" reflected the existence of a struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies in the question of whether to learn or not to learn, and what to learn and how to learn from Tachai. In the light of this situation, they first organized the leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels to study over again Chairman Mao's teachings "Carry out education on ideology and political lines" and "In agriculture learn from Tachai" conscientiously, guard against arrogance and get rid of complacency, carry out repudiate-revisionism and rectification penetratingly, further sum up the lesson of the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" experience and raise the awareness of line struggle in the leading bodies.

In Tech'ing hsien where the per-mow production of grain has for two consecutive years topped the 1,000 catties mark, under the leadership of the hsien revolutionary committee, a self-education movement centering on guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency has been unfolded in the whole hsien this year to raise the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines of the leading members at various levels in the whole hsien and stimulate the penetrating development of the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement in the whole hsien. An all-round bumper harvest has again been scored in the whole hsien this year.

In the process of carrying out education on ideological and political lines, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels

in Hangchiahu district, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party," have regarded the conscientious implementation of various general and specific policies of the Party for the countryside as a vital problem to grasp. Since last winter and this spring, the CCP Chiahsing district committee has in succession held two Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes attended by secretaries and deputy secretaries of communes. Various hsien have also operated study classes for cadres at 3 levels as well as organized the cadres at various levels to study conscientiously the various policies concerning rural people's communes at the present stage. In order to assist the communes and brigades in implementing the policies properly, leading members at various levels have gone down deep into the communes and brigades to study the Party's basic line and policies together with the cadres and commune members, to unfold revolutionary great criticism and repudiation together with them and to investigate various concrete measures for implementing policies together with them.

Chiahsing hsien is situated on the shore line of the South Lake. This spring there appeared the tendency of grasping only grain production and neglecting all-round development in some of the communes and production brigades. The leadership of the hsien Party committee thereupon organized the cadres and commune members of these communes and production brigades to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" in a conscientious manner, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the right as well as to adopt effective measures, for further implementation of such concrete methods as developing diversified economy and providing encouragements to the raising of hogs and the adding of fertilizer by commune members and by that means to mobilize their socialist activism and stimulate the development of various productions. This year the hsien has not only scored a bumper harvest in grain, but the production of silk cocoon and rapeseed has also showed an increase over the previous year. In the first half of the year, the number of hogs in pen has shown an increase of 22 percent over that of the corresponding period last year.

In order to score better results in agriculture, Hangchiahu district has this year continued to whip up an upsurge in basic farm construction centering on putting the irrigation system in order. The broad masses, taking Tachai as an example, struggled arduously from winter to spring to complete more than 30,000,000 cubic meter of stone and earth work, dredged and cleared more than 60 streams and passages in the whole hsien. That in addition to the water conservation construction completed in the past several years have enabled more than 80 percent of the farmland in the entire district to produce a guaranteed bumper harvest in spite of drought and flooding. At the same time by energetically reclaiming offshore land and using the banks of streams for crops, the area of farm land has increased by more than 15,000 mow. Such measures have created a favorable condition for another bumper harvest this year.

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MEDICAL TEAMS

Peking Medical Team Works in Yenan

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 28, 1971)

a team of medical workers from peking is warmly welcomed by the people of yenan, former centre of the chinese revolution. the team arrived there in may of last year. its members consciously accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and served them whole-heartedly in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

four peking hospitals were represented on the team of 65. when the medical workers arrived in yenan they first of all visited the places where chairman mao once lived, and the exhibition on chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in northern shensi. poor and lower-middle peasants related the history of the revolutionary struggles of the yenan people and this was a deep education in ideology and political line for the medical workers. they became determined to fight against diseases and work hard with the people to improve local medical work.

rain or shine, summer or winter, they have made their rounds and served the poor and lower-middle peasants in the mountainous areas for more than a year in hard conditions.

poor peasant woman chang hsiao-chuan of the sungwan production team was bow legged from childhood. for 30 years she could not take part in physical labour. the medical team was determined to help her. operations to correct the deformity are usually done in a sterile operating theatre. but the patient would have to travel a long distance over mountainous roads to the commune's clinic. tne medical team decided to perform the operation in the patient's home. the day before the operation, the surgeons arrived at the home, carrying medical apparatus on their backs. they cleaned the cave dwelling and took measures to ensure the best conditions for the operation. in order to reduce the time of the operation and alleviate the patient's suffering, the medical workers divided up into two groups, each operating at the same time on both legs. the patient chang hsiao-chuan can now walk unaided, her legs straightened, thanks to careful treatment and nursing.

imbued with profound proletarian feelings in implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line, members of the medical team visited all the 231 production teams throughout the five communes, and some nearby counties and communes. they handled more than 67,000 calls and did 1,360 operations and saved 230 patients in critical condition.

with the help of the medical team, a mass sanitation campaign was launched in all the brigades. the medical team members cleaned out wells, improved cave dwellings and earthen beds warmed by fire, and repaired latrines with the poor and lower-middle peasants. within half a month, the taitiyuan brigade renovated cave houses for 150 families, improving their living conditions. there has been a remarkable improvement in hygiene and

the people's health. illness has been reduced and revolution and production are forging ahead.

the medical team also trained more than 2,600 bare-foot doctors and medical personnel for the locality. for demonstrations, some team members inserted the acupuncture needles on themselves during lectures on the method and then asked the trainees to try on them. this deeply moved the trainees who tried on their own bodies and quickly mastered the technique. when a trainee had difficulties, the team coached him in their spare-time. after the training course was closed, some medical workers moved to his production team and went out with him to treat patients and helped him improve his skill through practice. this help enable him to give treatment in a very short time.

the team also helped brigades set up their own medical herbs drug stores. carrying food with them, the medical team members often went to the mountains with the peasants to collect medicinal herbs in rain and wind in the dense forest. some went with the bare-foot doctors more than 60 times. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised them saying: "the medical team members are so concerned about the people. they are really good doctors sent by chairman mao."

FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION

Northeast China Province Does More Farm Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 28, 1971)

liaoning province in northeast china, has scored marked success in farm capital construction since autumn. the rural cadres and commune members are in the midst of a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and are working with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the farm capital construction, which started last september, is being carried out on a large scale at high speed and of good quality. the projects include transforming mountains, harnessing rivers, putting up dykes and reservoirs, levelling land, and building contour terraces and check dams. over 86,000 hectares of land were levelled, 138,000 hectares of raised fields built to avert waterlogging, and 40,000 hectares of sloping land terraced. the projects to improve the three big rivers, the liao, hun and taitzu, are in full swing.

taking into account both immediate and long-term interests, this year's projects aim to overcome existing major handicaps in farm production and bring drought and water-logging under permanent control so as to ensure high stable yields. in the arid areas of western liaoning, control of drought is given major attention.

great efforts are being made to build contour terraces and other water and soil conservation projects, level farmland and extend the irrigated area. on the central liaoho plain, stress is put on flood and waterlogging control by building dykes and other works. in the mountains in the east, efforts are concentrated on transforming hills and gullies to combat drought. in the area of tiehling, one of the province's main grain-producing areas, some vulnerable dyke sectors have been raised and strengthened. meandering river course in some places has been straightened.

the province is extending certain projects to form complete irrigation and drainage systems. kaihsien county organized people's communes and brigades to concentrate on creating over 6,600 hectares of paddy fields and bringing water to another 6,600 hectares of dry farmland. 40 kilometres of trunk canals have been opened for this purpose.

leading cadres in various administrative regions, cities and counties went to basic units to make investigations and study. they summed up and popularized the advanced experience of the masses. they guided the commune cadres and members in combining revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach in their work. as a result, farm capital construction this year is being done in a down-to-earth way. led by the leading cadres at various levels, the people of the chaoyang administrative region which was formerly drought-ridden, concentrated on building ponds, wells and small reservoirs and hydro-electric power stations. this has created favourable conditions for overcoming possible drought and winning a good harvest next year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Mao Tsetung, Tung Pi-wu and Chou En-lai Send Message To Comrades Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu, Most Warmly Greeting 27th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, extending the warmest congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour,

comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania,

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania,

tirana

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania, we express, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, the warmest festive congratulations to you and to the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the government of the people's republic of albania and the albanian people.

twenty-seven years ago, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha,

the heroic albanian people, arms in hand, defeated the fascists and brought about the people's red political power through fighting, thus ushering in a new era in the history of albania. since liberation, the albanian people, adhering to the principles of independence and self-reliance, have scored splendid successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning albania into a strong and indestructible revolutionary bulwark.

the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have always despised the seemingly powerful u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, firmly opposed the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers and made important contributions in the struggle to defend marxism-leninism, oppose modern revisionism and support the revolutionary cause of the people of all countries. upholding truth and principle, you have raised your voice of justice in the international arena. such proletarian internationalist spirit of yours has won the admiration and praise of the genuine communists and revolutionary people of all countries.

the chinese communist party and the chinese people regard all the successes of the glorious albanian party of labour and the fraternal albanian people as their own successes and are overjoyed and inspired by them. we sincerely wish that along the road of continued revolution, the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, will win new and still greater victories in accomplishing the fighting tasks set forth by the sixth congress of your party.

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania exclamation

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

november 28, 1971

Peking Rally Warmly Celebrates 27th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

filled with feelings of revolutionary comrades-in-arms and in a most joyous mood, more than 1,500 peking workers, peasants and soldiers held a grand rally this afternoon, warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania together with their albanian comrades-in-arms in the chinese capital.

among the albanian comrades who attended the rally and were seated on the rostrum were: albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife; pjeter leka, leader of the albanian petroleum study group and deputy director of the albanian general petroleum administration; stefi kotmilo, leader of the albanian journalists' delegation and deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; comrade edip oheri; counsellor jovan andoni, military attache avni hakani and his wife, and economic counsellor kleo bezhani, of the albanian embassy in peking.

when the albanian comrades-in-arms entered the hall, they were greeted by a long, standing ovation.

attending the rally were leading comrades of the chinese communist party and government and leading members of departments concerned: yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and comrades yu chan, wang hsiao-yi and li lien-ching.

the rally was held in the auditorium of the chinese people's political consultative conference. a huge portrait of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao hung side by side on the rostrum. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of albania and china. a big streamer in the hall was inscribed with "the great friendship between the people of china and albania is evergreen exclamation"

comrade wu teh declared the rally open. the band played the national anthems of albania and china. comrade li teh-sheng and comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo made speeches which were overflowing with revolutionary friendship.

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng first of all extended the warmest festival greetings to the glorious albanian party of labour and the fraternal albanian people. he then spoke warmly of the brilliant course of struggle traversed by the albanian people over the past 27 years.

he said: the albanian people have stood up and have truly kept the destiny of their country in their own hands. the past 27 years are years in which the heroic albanian people have struggled ceaselessly and won continuous victories on the road of their advance. under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people have upheld socialism, persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat and made tremendous achievements in a short time through self-reliance and hard work with pick in one hand and rifle in the other. heroic albania is a staunch bulwark in opposing imperialism and modern revisionism.

comrade li teh-sheng added: the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have been loyal to marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and have resolutely opposed u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries and firmly supported the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles and thereby made outstanding contributions to the cause of world revolution. such revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle as shown by the albanian comrades has won warm praises of the revolutionary people the world over.

he went on: the albanian party of labour headed by great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, has combined the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in the country, persisted in the socialist revolution, adopted many important measures for revolutionization and scored tremendous successes. the dictatorship of the proletariat in albania has been further consolidated, its national defence constantly strengthened and the people's socialist consciousness greatly heightened and the cause of socialist construction is developing vigorously. albania has grown from a poor and backward country into a socialist state, thriving, advanced and strong. everywhere in the "country of mountain eagle" presents a scene of soaring enthusiasm and prosperity.

he said: not long ago, the albanian party of labour held its sixth congress which is of great significance. the congress laid down the party's general and specific policies in domestic and international activities in the future, approved the fifth five-year plan for developing the national economy and mapped out a grand fighting program, opening up still more magnificent prospects for the albanian people.

comrade li teh-sheng expressed the conviction that the albanian people, rallying closely round the central

committee of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, will surely fulfil the fighting tasks set at the sixth congress and win new, splendid victories.

comrade li teh-sheng said: the present international situation is excellent. the just struggle waged by the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys is developing. news of victories scored by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is coming in one after another. recently the heroic cambodian people won inspiring victory on highway six. peoples of asia, africa and latin america and more and more medium and small countries in the world are getting united in various forms to oppose the power politics of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union. u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism are engaged in aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying everywhere in the world and this has aroused increasingly strong resistance from the people of various countries. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible trend of history. the superpowers who are on their last legs and are trying to check this trend, shall come to a even more disastrous end and shall inevitably be buried by the revolutionary people of various countries in the end.

comrade li teh-sheng said: the friendship between china and albania forged personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha closely links our two parties and two peoples. over a long period, we have trusted, supported and fought shoulder to shoulder with each other and advanced together in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. our friendship can stand all tests and no enemy can destroy it. as comrade enver hoxha said: "china and albania are two friendly and fraternal countries and there is no force in the world that can separate them." comrade mao tsetung too, pointed out: "'a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." the albanian party of labour and the albanian government and people have firmly supported china's great proletarian cultural revolution and its socialist revolution and socialist construction. it carried out an unremitting struggle for the restoration of all china's legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. we will never forget all this. resolutely following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the chinese people will continue to strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties and two peoples. in whatever times and circumstances, we will unite, fight and win victory together with the albanian party of labour and the albanian people.

ambassador xhorxhi robo addressed the rally amid warm applause. he first of all conveyed to the rally and the entire chinese people the fraternal feelings of the albanian people for the chinese people, the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung.

the ambassador said: under the far-sighted and wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people established people's political power by means of armed struggle on november 29, 1944.

he added: twentyseven years of struggles and victories have brought about earth-shaking changes in our country. once a backward country, albania has become a strong socialist state. the revolutionization of life is in progress and a generation of new people is maturing. in socialist albania today, the people have further heightened their ideological consciousness by grasping marxist-leninist thinking, proletarian ethics and socialist culture and their mental outlook has become more revolutionized. thanks to the intensive, extensive and sharp class struggle against all forms of bourgeois and revisionist ideology, including opposition to all remnant "filth" left over by the old society, and thanks to the efforts to bring up new-type active builders and defenders of socialism, the revolutionization of our party, political power and life as a whole is making progress.

the albanian ambassador went on: the constant development of albania's socialist revolution has brought about an excellent situation in domestic socialist construction in the fields of economy, culture and national defence. albania now has a rising socialist industry which produces in six days the equivalent of the annual output of 1938. important achievements have also been made in the socialist development in the countryside and in agriculture. albania's agriculture on the road of collectivization has increased production and particularly grain yield per unit area has been raised, thereby increasingly meeting the need of the country.

he said: soviet revisionists and their followers clamoured that the development of social economy of albania had been at a standstill since 1960 when our party unmasked the khrushchov revisionists. however, facts and figures show that despite the vicious blockade by soviet revisionists since 1960, socialist albania in 1970 registered an increase of 150 per cent in industrial production and an increase of 80 per cent in agricultural production over 1960, and achieved nation-wide electrification ahead of schedule. under the courageous leadership of the party led by comrade enver hoxha, albania has also scored other victories.

the albanian ambassador pointed out that the chinese people's support to the albanian people clearly manifested their fraternal internationalist stand towards the albanian people and the internationalist unity in the relations between fraternal parties and socialist countries.

he said: the revolutionary militant friendship between our two peoples, two marxist-leninist parties and two socialist countries has been forged in the common cause of revolution and socialism and in the struggle to defend marxism-leninism and achieve triumph of it. the unprecedented friendship and steel-like unity of our two parties and two peoples are everlasting, because they are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and have been steeled and consolidated in the common struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, against modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism and against all the

reactionaries in the world. comrade enver hoxha pointed out: "no tempest is capable of shattering its granite-like foundations." chairman mao tsetung pointed out: "the power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible."

albanian ambassador robo spoke highly of the progress made by the chinese people. he said: the unfolding of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung and its splendid victory constitute one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the chinese revolution. this is a great and profound political revolution for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. this revolution has strengthened and tempered the chinese communist party and blocked the capitalist and revisionist road represented by the renegade liu shao-chi and his clique. in line with chairman mao tsetung's instructions "carry out education in ideology and political line" and "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", hundreds of millions of the chinese people plunge into the movement to study marxist-leninist works and works by comrade mao tsetung, actively participate in the three great revolutionary movements, criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way and make special efforts to carry out revolutionary education among the younger generation and to temper them in order to bring them up as successors to the revolutionary cause.

he said: al. the great victories won by the chinese people and the changes they have wrought are due to the correct revolutionary line of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung. we wish the fraternal chinese people still greater achievements in various fields to the benefit of the chinese people as well as all revolutionaries the world over.

ambassador robo said: the historic resolutions of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and the grand celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our party have left vivid and indelible impressions on all the labouring people of albania. in the labouring people of our country, we see the determination to press ahead courageously and the new, unprecedented drive for winning ever greater victories under the banner of the party. on the occasion of those two festivals, the central committee of the chinese communist party sent warmly-worded messages of greetings to our party and our respected and beloved leader comrade hoxha. this is a tremendous inspiration and internationalist support to our party and people, and will always inspire us in building socialism and striving for triumph of marxism-leninism in the common struggle.

ambassador robo pointed out: the international situation is developing in the direction favourable to the revolution. making revolution is becoming the universal desire of the people all over the world. a new high-tide of opposing u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism is arising in the world. the momentous struggle for liberation of the people of asia, africa and latin america is dealing increasingly heavy blows at world imperialism. the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia have won tremendous victories in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. their struggle has become a great example and a source of encouragement to the people of various countries who are opposing imperialism and striving for freedom and national

independence. upholding proletarian internationalism, our two peoples firmly support the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the palestinian and other arab people in their struggle against imperialism-israel and firmly support the people of various countries in their struggle for freedom, national liberation, democracy and social justice.

in conclusion, ambassador robo said: firmly bearing in mind the teachings of the party and comrade hoxha, our people will, as always, closely unite with the chinese people and the chinese communist party, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism, advance steadily shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand on the bright road of socialism and communism and in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, against modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism and against all reactionaries in the world and for victory in the world revolution.

the rally ended in the powerful strains of "the internationale".

the rally was jointly sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the china-albania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

PLA Peking Artillery Unit Holds Meeting Warmly Celebrating Albania's Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

the commanders and fighters of an artillery unit under the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army held a grand meeting today warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

present at the meeting were military attache avni hakani and his wife, economic counsellor kleo bezhani, and other albanian comrades, of the albanian embassy in china.

also present were sung yu-lin, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units; huang teng-pao, a leading member of the artillery corps; chu kai-yin, deputy-director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and leading members of the artillery unit including chang ying-hui, chang teh-pin, hsiao chien-ping, liu kuang and kuo chien-tu.

huge portraits of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao hung on the rostrum. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. in the hall were streamers inscribed with "long live the unbreakable, militant friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

kuo chien-tu, a leading member of the artillery unit, spoke first. in the name of the commanders and fighters of the unit, he extended the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal albanian people and the comrades-in-arms in the albanian people's army.

kuo chien-tu said that the 27 years of albania's liberation were years of glorious fighting and victories in which heroic struggles were waged against class enemies at home and abroad.

he warmly praised the great achievements made by the albanian people in the socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism under the leadership of great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour. in recent years, he said, the albanian people's army, acting upon comrade enver hoxha's teachings and carrying out the resolutions of the fifth congress of the albanian party of labour, took a series of measures for revolutionization with the result that the combat strength of the army and war preparedness have been further enhanced and the army has become all the more invincible. "the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army heartily rejoice at the achievements of the fraternal albanian people's army, and are proud to have such a heroic army as their comrades-in-arms," he added.

kuo chien-tu went on to say: "the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries, two peoples and two armies of china and albania is founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is eternal and indestructible. come what may, the chinese and albanian peoples will always fight shoulder to shoulder and advance side by side."

military attache hakani spoke amid warm applause. he outlined the great successes scored by the albanian people in all spheres of life of the country under the leadership of the party and comrade enver hoxha. he said: "the party and comrade enver hoxha have paid special attention to strengthening our national defence potential during this period. today the albanian people's army is immeasurably strong and is ready at all times to defend the sacred territory of the motherland. in the condition of encirclement by imperialism and revisionism, the labouring people, inspired by the party's slogan 'build socialism with pick in one hand and rifle in the other', regard themselves as workers in construction and production and at the same time revolutionary fighters in the people's army ready to respond to the party's call at any moment to defend the socialist motherland."

military attache hakani spoke warmly of the tremendous achievements made by the chinese people in various fields under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. he said: "the victories scored by china and albania in the socialist revolution and socialist construction have made the two countries more prosperous and powerful and strengthened their national defence potential. our two countries will, as always, march forward shoulder to shoulder."

the meeting ended in the powerful strains of "the internationale".

after the meeting, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the barracks and the exhibition on the agricultural and side-line production of this p.l.a. unit and saw a performance of chinese and albanian revolutionary theatrical items by the fighters.

upon the albanian comrades-in-arms' arrival at and departure from the unit, the commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to give them a warm welcome and send-off.

China-Albania Friendship People's Commune Celebrates Albania's Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

in a joyous mood, members of the china-albania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking today held a grand meeting together with comrades from the albanian embassy in china to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

today a festival atmosphere prevailed at the site of the revolutionary committee of the friendship commune. across the gate was a huge streamer inscribed with "warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania". loudspeakers broadcast albanian and chinese songs.

braving severe cold, the commune members converged onto the site early in the morning to await the arrival of albanian comrades. when ambassador xhorxhi robo and his wife, counsellor jovan andoni and other albanian comrades from the embassy arrived, they were greeted by cheers of "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

chairman of the commune revolutionary committee chang shih-ta spoke at the meeting. on behalf of the revolutionary committee and all the commune members, he extended the warmest festival greetings to the albanian comrades-in-arms.

he said that under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people had over the past 27 years held high the banner of marxism-leninism and opposing imperialism and revisionism, persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat and scored great achievements in various fields by displaying the spirit of continued revolution and through self-reliance and hard work with pick in one hand and rifle in the other. "the chinese people are overjoyed at the brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal albanian people, and wish them still greater achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in fulfilling the fighting tasks set at the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour," he added.

counsellor andoni spoke at the meeting. he said that he was very happy to join the members of the china-albania commune in celebrating the 27th anniversary of albania's liberation.

he warmly praised the achievements made by the chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. "the achievements of the chinese people and the china-albania commune gladden the albanian people who are the genuine brothers, friends and comrades of the chinese people," he added.

after the meeting, ambassador robo, his wife and the other albanian comrades, accompanied by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party, and yu chan, director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry, saw a performance of theatrical items presented by commune members in praise of china-albania friendship and in praise of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Returns to Peking from Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, wound up its visit to nanking and returned here by train today.

greeting the delegation at the railway station were leading members of the press circles in the chinese capital including lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng and chen chin-yuan.

the delegation arrived in nanking from hangchow on november 25. in the evening, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. chiang ko, standing committee member of the kiangsu provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and comrade stefi kotmilo made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet. both of them expressed the hope that the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania, founded personally by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, will be evergreen. after the banquet, the albanian comrades-in-arms saw a performance of revolutionary theatrical items given by nanking little red soldiers.

during their stay in nanking, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the nanking yangtze river bridge and the people's park and toured the scenic eastern outskirts of the city. they were accorded warm welcome by the local people.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Government Representatives Arrive in Bujumbura to Attend Burundi's National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 27, 1971)

yang chieh, chinese government representative and minister of communications, and ho kung-kai, deputy government representative and deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, arrived in bujumbura by air yesterday to attend the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi at the invitation of the government of the republic of burundi, according to a report from the burundi capital.

present at the airport to meet the chinese guests were antoine ntahokaja, minister delegate of the presidency; andre janda, acting minister for information and executive secretary of the party of unity and national progress; protais mangona, burundi ambassador to tanzania; kidomo, director of the general office of the party of unity and national progress; anyogoto, director of the political department, and badede philip, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

at the request of the "voice of revolution" radio, chinese government representative yang chieh made a short speech at the airport. he thanked the burundi government for its kind invitation. he said, "we are happy to see that not long ago our two countries, china and burundi, had restored their diplomatic relations. we believe that the friendly cooperation between our two countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence will be further strengthened and developed." he conveyed the friendly regards and highest considerations of the chinese government and people to the burundi government and people under the leadership of president michel micombero.

foreign minister artemon simbananiye went to the guest house to meet yang chieh and ho kung-kai and had a cordial and friendly talk with them yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Conakry for Home

(NCNA-English Conakry, Nov. 26, 1971)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, left here by plane for home today after attending celebrations of the first anniversary of the guinean people's victory over the portuguese mercenaries' invasion.

among those present at the airport to see off the delegation were: camara damantang, secretary of state for foreign affairs; barry alpha baker, secretary of state for public works and state property; doumbouya mamadou bella, secretary of state for budget; diallo mouctar, secretary of state for post and telegraph; diallo abdoulaye, secretary of state for rural economy; and kaba mamadi, secretary of state for internal commerce.

han ke-hua, deputy head of the chinese government delegation and chinese ambassador to guinea, and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present at the airport to see off the chinese delegation.

yesterday, ambassador han ke-hua gave a reception in honour of the visiting chinese delegation.

present at the reception were, among others, ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of finance; camara nenekhaly condette, secretary of state at the presidential office for scientific research; louis behanzin, secretary of state at the presidential office for ideology, education and anti-illiteracy, and concurrently secretary of state for information and tourism; diallo abdoulaye, secretary of state for rural economy; camara kekoura, secretary of state for public health; mara ahmed diomba, secretary of state for transport and sy savane souleymane, secretary general of the government.

minister ismael toure said in his speech at the reception that november 22 is a festival not only of guinea, but of africa, and in fact, it is a festival of revolution of the world.

"the friendship between the guinean people and the great chinese people is beyond words. that is a militant friendship, which has been developed and strengthened incessantly since our independence," he said.

expressing congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, he said that it is a victory of the force of the world people.

head of the delegation hsieh hsin-ho and ambassador han ke-hua expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm-hearted and friendly hospitality accorded the chinese government delegation by the guinean people and government.

paying tribute to the new achievements scored by the guinean people in their struggle against imperialism and for eradication of colonialist forces and for national construction, they pointed out that all these achievements, especially the brilliant victory of the guinean people over the imperialist invasion of november 22, 1970, constitute a mighty support to the chinese government and people.

they also thanked the guinean government headed by president ahmed sekou toure for its persistent and active support for the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Japanese People Will Never Approve

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

following is the full text of an article by "people's daily" commentator today entitled "the japanese people will never approve":

ignoring the resolute opposition of the broad masses of the japanese people, the reactionary sato government railroaded through the house of representatives of the diet the agreement on so-called "reversion" of okinawa and submitted it to the house of councillors for deliberation, trying to forcibly impose the traitorous agreement on the japanese people. this has once again exposed the reactionary features of the sato government which is obstinately hostile towards the japanese people and people of other asian countries.

the okinawa "reversion" agreement jointly concocted by the reactionary sato government and the united states last june 17 is a big fraud engineered by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for "legalising" the permanent occupation of okinawa by the united states. it is a sinister contract signed by the sato government which is making a dirty deal with the united states at the expense of japan's national interests. it runs completely counter to the will and desire of the japanese people who have demanded that the united states return okinawa to japan unconditionally, completely and immediately. the japanese people launched a powerful mass struggle in the past few months to oppose resolutely the okinawa "reversion" fraud and strongly denounce the traitorous act of the sato government. acting arbitrarily in disregard of public opinion, the sato government forcibly railroaded the agreement through the diet. this shows that the sato government is the most reactionary one in japan since the second world war.

the japanese people have fully demonstrated their firm anti-u.s. and patriotic resolve and undaunted revolutionary spirit in launching recently the great struggle to smash the okinawa "reversion" fraud. hundreds of thousands

people held rallies and demonstrations, and two million workers went on strike, with the demonstrators fighting courageously with the armed police again and again. the scale and militancy of the mass struggle are seldom seen in the past decade. the japanese people have linked this struggle with the struggles against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the sato government. shouts of "down with the sato cabinet" resounded everywhere in japan. one can see clearly that in japan it is the japanese people and not the reactionaries who are really powerful.

the reactionary sato government has for many years stubbornly colluded with u.s. imperialism, pursued a policy detrimental to the country and the people, and done many evil deeds. it has become very unpopular and is in the plight of being opposed by all and tottering. sato and his ilk attempt to strengthen their position and prolong their feeble existence by railroading the okinawa "reversion" agreement through the diet. but the result can only be the contrary to their wish. this step taken by them will certainly arouse stronger indignation among the japanese people of various strata, further sharpen the contradictions between the sato government and opposition parties as well as within the liberal democratic party itself and thus accelerate the collapse of the sato government.

the reactionary sato government can railroad the okinawa "reversion" agreement through the diet by utilizing the voting machine under its control, but the japanese people will never approve this traitorous agreement. the broad masses of the japanese people who are determined to take the road of independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity firmly oppose the intensified military collusion between and revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, oppose the reactionary sato government's scheme to continue to place okinawa at the disposal of u.s. imperialism as a base for its aggression in asia, and oppose the okinawanization of japan proper. the japanese people will persist in the struggle to smash the okinawa "reversion" fraud of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries until a complete victory is won in genuine recovery of okinawa.

the chinese people will continue, as always, to resolutely support the japanese people's just struggle for the recovery of okinawa and resolutely oppose the u.s. imperialists' attempt to poison the friendly relations between the chinese and japanese people by including china's territory tiaoyu and other islands into the "sphere of reversion" through the okinawa "reversion" fraud.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the japanese nation is a great nation. however many twists and turns and however many difficulties along their way forward, the japanese people will eventually triumph".

in the course of their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the japanese people have been continuously tempered and steeled, their political consciousness has become higher and their strength greater daily. the development of the situation is more and more favourable to the japanese people and unfavourable to the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. we firmly believe that so long as the japanese people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will definitely be able to attain their desire for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity.

Managing Director of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association Teiji Hagiwara and Others Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, and others left here for home this afternoon. they had come to china for a friendly visit upon invitation. ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the association, left here for home on november 25.

seeing them off at the airport today were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other departments concerned including wang wen-lin, li chuan and wu shu-tung.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and japanese friends nobuhisa izawa, munekazu sakai and others.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Economic Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

a 25-member netherlands economic mission with van den bergh, president of the netherlands council for trade promotion, as its leader, and j.h. wijsman, chairman of the special section for the people's republic of china of the council, as its deputy leader, arrived here by air today.

present at the airport to welcome the guests were leading members of china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned, including li chuan, chen cheng-chung, tien li-chun, tien kuang-tao, chou chiu-yen, chang ting-yu, chang chi-chuan, shen lien-chun, liu shu and kang chih-wei.

dutch charge d'affaires to china j.j. derksen was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Returns to Peking After Performance Tour of Wuhan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea led by sin in ha concluded its performance tour of wuhan and returned to peking by special train this afternoon.

the opera troupe was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the cultural group under the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned wang kuo-chuan, chen hsin-jen, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, tsao ke-chiang, hsiao teh, chou jung-kuo, liu hsi-lin, tien kuang-wen and tan yuan-shou as well as literary and art workers of peking.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy here and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the opera troupe left peking for other parts of china on october 12. it had visited shenyang, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, shaoshan and wuhan. its performances were warmly welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers. the literary and art workers of peking who gathered at the railway station today happily beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets, warmly congratulating the korean comrades-in-arms on their successful performance tour.

upon its departure from wuhan yesterday, the opera troupe was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned including hsin chun-chieh, wang pu-ching, chu yeh-kuei, han ming-fu, tien wen, wang ke-wen, lu fu, wang teh-ping and cheng yuan-kai as well as more than one thousand revolutionary people and literary and art workers of hupeh province and wuhan municipality.

during its stay in wuhan, the opera troupe gave seven performances of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood". it visited the wuhan iron and steel company, saw how anaesthetic acupuncture was used in surgical operations at the no. 2 hospital attached to the wuhan medical college and attended a performance by the wuhan acrobatic troupe. the korean comrades had a get-together with the local literary and art workers.

the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to bid farewell to the opera troupe.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Reception for Korean Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 27, 1971)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, gave a reception at the embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea which had returned home after participating in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present on the occasion were: li chan son, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee, o mun han, director of the committee for foreign cultural relations, bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

all members of the korean table tennis delegation headed by li gwang ju attended the reception on invitation.

both ambassador li yun-chuan and li gwang ju made warm and friendly speeches.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and militant friendship.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Party and Government Delegation Led by Premier Pham Van Dong Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 27, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, left here for home by special plane this afternoon after successfully concluding its official friendly visit to china. it carried with it the profound friendship of the chinese people for the heroic vietnamese people.

leaving for home by the same plane were members of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government; tran quy hai, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen co thach, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign affairs; and assistants of the delegation.

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, saw the delegation off at the airport.

also present at the airport to see the delegation off were: liu hsing-yuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; ting sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, a leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee; kung shih-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen yu and wang shou-tao, members of the c.p.c. central committee, secretaries of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; jen szu-chung, member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; and huang jung-hai, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

in a joyous atmosphere of china-viet nam friendship and with feelings of reluctance at parting, people of kwangchow gathered at the airport and on the sidewalks along the road the distinguished guests were to pass through to give the vietnamese comrades-in-arms a warm send-off.

paiyun airport today flew the national flags of viet nam and china. when premier pham van dong and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, comrade liu hsing-yuan and others, walked round the airport infield to bid the crowd farewell, the airport was a scene of jubilation resounding with the beating of drums and gongs. loudspeakers broadcast chinese and vietnamese revolutionary songs. people waved the national flags of china and viet nam, flowers and colourful streamers. they hailed the successful visit of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation and wished that the daily consolidating and developing revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam would be everlasting. they shouted slogans: "firmly support the people of viet nam in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" premier pham van dong, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms waved back to the crowd again and again.

also present at the airport were:

keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, lu wei-chao, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, and others who accompanied the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on their visit to kwangchow; and

leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality including yang mei-sheng, chiu kuo-kuang, liu chun-yi, chiao lin-yi, liang chin-tang, tzu hsiu-lin and lin li-ming.

also present were ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow; and vietnamese trainees in kwangchow.

an gun ho, a korean comrade in kwangchow, and the polish consul in kwangchow were also present.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Unbreakable Militant Unity between Chinese and Vietnamese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

following is the full text of the "people's daily" editorial today entitled "unbreakable militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples":

the friendly visit to our country by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by premier pham van dong has concluded successfully. while sending off the vietnamese comrades-in-arms with deep affection for the fraternal vietnamese people, the 700 million chinese people rejoice heartily over their important achievements in further strengthening the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. the grand, warm and cordial welcome accorded the glorious envoys of the vietnamese people during their visit and the joint communique issued by the parties and governments of china and viet nam once again vividly embody the close friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and viet nam based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. such unbreakable friendship and unity are powerful weapons and guarantee for victory in opposing u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

the heroic vietnamese people under the brilliant leadership of their respected and beloved leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party waged a protracted, arduous struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the fiercest and most protracted war against aggression since world war two. the vietnamese people have proved eloquently with their own valiant fighting and magnificent victories that an oppressed nation can certainly defeat the most ferocious and ruthless aggressors in the present-day world such as u.s. imperialism, if only it rises to grasp its destiny in its own hands, dares to struggle and perseveres in struggle. the glorious example set by the vietnamese people serves to push forward most vigorously the joint struggle against u.s. imperialism

carried on by the people throughout the world. right now, the people in north viet nam, while persisting in socialist construction, are successfully resisting naval, air and bombing attacks by the u.s. aggressors; the people in south viet nam are persisting in a people's war to resolutely smash the "pacification" programme and war "vietnamization" plan of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the 40 million vietnamese people, fighting shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies and united ir struggle, have become an iron-like invincible force. the chinese people highly admire the spirit of courageous struggle of the vietnamese people. the precious experience gained by the vietnamese people in their protracted revolutionary struggle is worthy for the chinese people to learn from.

the situation in indochina now is that the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples are launching attack with the initiative in their hands and advancing on the crest of victories, while u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are in the passive position of receiving blows everywhere and are making a death-bed struggle. a series of important victories won by the people of the three indochinese countries on various battlefronts since the beginning of this year have further changed the balance of forces between the enemy and the indochinese people, bringing about new excellent situation in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of three countries, a war that has merged into one. fresh news of victory has reached here recently from cambodia, that is, the people's national liberation armed forces have successively defeated the enemy and won victories along highway 6 and the outskirts of phnompenh, while the traitorous puppet clique is in panic and thrown into unprecedented confusion and predicament. to save itself from defeat in indochina, u.s. imperialism is doing its utmost to reinforce the south vietnamese puppet troops and stepping up the pursuance of the war "vietnamization" plan. it has sent more thai troops to invade laos and flagrantly dispatched great numbers of south vietnamese puppet troops to invade cambodia again under the cover of the u.s. air force. with the advent of the dry season now, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia will strike harder at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs on the entire indochinese battlefield. any new struggle put up by u.s. imperialism can only mean lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet and will bring it a more disastrous defeat.

the viet nam and indochina questions are the most urgent questions demanding settlement in the world today. the questions are entirely the outcome of the war of aggression launched by u.s. imperialism. therefore, this long-drawn, protracted war can be brought to an end and the questions of viet nam and indochina can be solved only when u.s. imperialism immediately stops its aggression, withdraws the u.s. aggressor troops and vassal troops speedily, totally and unconditionally from south viet nam and the whole of indochina, and completely stops supporting the puppet regimes, so as to let the peoples of viet nam and other indochinese countries settle their own affairs independently and free from foreign interference. however, u.s. imperialism persists in acting arbitrarily and refuses to give up its ambition of aggression against viet nam and indochina. the nixon administration has refused up to now to give an answer to the seven-point peace proposal put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and still persists in pushing the war "vietnamization" programme.

the two most important points of the seven-point peace proposal put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam are: u.s. imperialism must speedily, totally and unconditionally withdraw its troops from south viet nam and stop supporting the nguyen van thieu clique. now, by arming and expanding the south vietnamese puppet troops in an intensified manner, and by continuing to use the nguyen van thieu clique as a tool for pushing the "vietnamization" programme, u.s. imperialism shows that it insists on carrying out the criminal colonial policy and war of aggression and lingering in south viet nam. this is what the vietnamese people will never permit. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop aggression and does not give up the "vietnamization" programme, the vietnamese people will not stop struggling for a single day. the vietnamese people are now determined to smash the scheme of aggression of u.s. imperialism and fight courageously to the end to attain the target set by president ho chi minh, namely, "to fight valiantly so that the yankees quit and the puppets topple exclamation"

the peoples of china and viet nam have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common revolutionary struggle. the vietnamese people's valiant resistance to u.s. imperialism at the front is a great encouragement and support to the chinese people engaging in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the great rear. the chinese people firmly support the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, just as reiterated by our party and government in the joint communique of china and viet nam: "to support and assist the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the unshakable established policy of the chinese communist party and the chinese government, and the unshirkable internationalist duty of the chinese people." "the vietnamese and indochinese peoples are resolved to fight the war of resistance to the end, the chinese people are determined to support them to the end. in order to support and assist the vietnamese and indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the chinese people have long since made every preparation and will not flinch even from the greatest national sacrifices." we are firmly convinced that final victory certainly belongs to the heroic vietnamese and indochinese peoples.

CHINA AND PERU

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Li Yao-wen, Chen Mu-hua and Chen Chieh Meet Peruvian Delegation Led by General Jorge Fernandez Maldonado Solari

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

premier chou en-lai, minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-ministers li yao-wen, chen mu-hua and chen chieh this afternoon met all the members of the peruvian delegation led by general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of power and mining of the peruvian revolutionary government, and miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the peruvian embassy in peking.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation. premier chou en-lai expressed admiration for the courage displayed by the peruvian government and people in the struggle to defend their state sovereignty and to oppose the big nation hegemony, and reaffirmed the chinese people's resolute support to peru and other latin american countries in their struggle to safeguard their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect their natural resources within the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea. premier chou en-lai once again expressed hearty thanks to the peruvian government and people for their support in the united nations to the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries on the restoration to the people's republic of china all its legitimate rights in the united nations and on the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. during the conversation minister fernandez pointed out that the people of peru and china had a common struggle. he said: we know that china stands on the side of the people of various countries of the third world. peru also faces the same struggle, that is, the struggle of the oppressed nations of the world for liberation and against imperialism. in this revolutionary struggle, the revolutionaries have the obligation to unite and assist each other.

the members of the peruvian delegation present at the meeting were brigadier general juan bossio collas, sr. carlos vasquez velarde, colonel ramon miranda ampuero, colonel oscar novoa coli, engineer antonio tord gomez, engineer wilfredo pflucker azpicueta, sr. manuel velasco alvarado, sr. ronald smith gillespie and captain jose fernandez salvatteci. pedro andia, deputy director, and antonio fernandez arce, member, of the peruvian commercial office in china, were also present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including wu fan-wu, peng chin-po, tao ta-chao, chang hsing-chiao, shen yun-ao and hu feng-hsien.

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between China and Peru Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of peru was signed here today.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs were present at the signing ceremony.

chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of power and mining of peru signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the peruvian side were brigadier general juan bossio collas, executive president of the mining company of peru; sr. carlos vasquez velarde, advisor to the minister of power and mining; colonel ramon miranda amouero, member of the advisory committee for the president of the republic; colonel oscar novoa coli, chief advisor for the ministry of power and mining; engineer antonio tord gomez, senior director of the ministry of power and mining; engineer wilfredo pflucker azpicueta, president of the directory of the financial corporation of development under the ministry of economy and finance; sr. manuel velasco alvarado, technical advisor to the delegation; sr. ronald smith gillespie, commercial manager of the mining company of peru; and captain jose fernandez salvatteci, adjutant of the minister of power and mining.

also present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned including wu fan-wu, sun so-chang, cheng fei, tao ta-chao, yu chin-chi and chang hsing-chiao.

miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the peruvian embassy in peking, and pedro andia and dasso augusto, deputy directors of the peruvian commercial office in china, were also present at the signing ceremony.

Peruvian Minister Gives Banquet for Visit to China of Peruvian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, leader of the peruvian delegation and minister of power and mining of the peruvian revolutionary government, gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of the peruvian delegation.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting minister, and li yao-wen, vice-minister, of foreign affairs;

pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chen chieh, vice-minister, of foreign trade; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; lin tse-sheng, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; hsieh fu-min and chi fang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned including wang kuo-chuan, wang lei and chu chia-li.

present also were jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china and his wife, and armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china; and

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the secretariat; frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and members of the secretariat.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. minister fernandez and minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the banquet.

the peruvian minister said: "in the past, we displayed superb sacrificing spirit in driving away the colonialist forces that had trampled us down for three centuries; today we are displaying the same spirit in waging an unremitting struggle to thoroughly liquidate the remnants of the imperialist rule on our land. we herewith declare to the world: our people have stood up and will, together with their armed forces, advance steadfastly on the revolutionary road alongside all the oppressed people of the world."

he said that the people of peru and china had many things in common. both had a long history behind them and had suffered acutely from imperialist oppression and exploitation. "there existed a traditional friendship between the people of our two countries. it was later interrupted during the dark days. today we are linked once again on the road of victory and dignity for the working people opened up by our martyrs."

the minister said: "what we have seen in china has convinced us that the relations between the people of our two countries are being strengthened daily. the close and concrete relations between us have manifested themselves not only in the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, that is, in the political consolidation of the traditional interchanges between us, but also in the establishment of revolutionary relations that will live for ever in the arduous and common struggle of our two peoples against imperialism."

he went on: "the restoration to the people's republic of china of its lawful rights in the united nations is an event of great historic significance. we, china's friends, and the people of the world highly evaluate this event. from today on, a new fighter has appeared among us, the oppressed people, in the entire third world, in our ranks and on the highest international forum."

in his speech, minister pai hsiang-kuo said that the friendly visit to china of the peruvian delegation led by minister of power and mining general jorge fernandez had promoted the understanding, friendship and unity between the people of china and peru and further strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. he added that the constant development and consolidation of the militant friendship established between the people of china and peru in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism not only conformed to the interests and desires of the two peoples but also was in the interests of the common cause of the unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples against imperialism.

the minister pointed out: "the present international situation is excellent. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, this has become an irresistible trend of history. the countries and peoples of the third world in asia, africa and latin america are daily broadening their united front and constantly enhancing their strength in struggle, so as to oppose power politics and hegemony characterized by big nations bullying the small and strong nations bullying the weak."

pai hsiang-kuo continued: "china is still an economically backward country, a developing country. like the overwhelming majority of the asian, african and latin american countries, china belongs to the third world. firmly following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, we will never, neither now nor ever in the future, be a superpower that subjects others to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying."

he said: "the chinese people will never forget the support to china's revolution and construction given by the people of peru and other countries in the world. we will firmly unite with all the oppressed nations and people in the world and fight and win victory together with them; learning from each other and supporting and helping each other, we will together carry to the end the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism exclamation"

minister pai hsiang-kuo asked the peruvian friends on their return home to convey the fraternal regards of the chinese people to the peruvian people and wished the peruvian government and people new successes in their just cause of defending national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea, developing national economy and building their country.

present were miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires a.i. of the peruvian embassy in peking, and his wife, and pedro andia and dasso augusto, deputy directors of the peruvian commercial office in china.

CHINA AND POLAND

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Polish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, today met franciszek stachowiak, ambassador of the polish people's republic to china.

present on the occasion were li ting-chuan, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

also present was stanislaw pawelczyk, second secretary of the polish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

the romanian government trade delegation led by cornel burtica, minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for other parts of china after a visit to peking. it is accompanied by chao chung-teh, a bureau director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned including li lien-ching, wang pin and chang hsing-chiao.

present at the airport were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and minister-counsellor iosif chivu of the romanian embassy.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Minister of Agriculture Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 27, 1971)

ingemund bengtsson, swedish minister of agriculture, went to the playground of the 14th scandinavian table tennis championships this noon to greet the table tennis teams from china and other countries participating in the championships. he cordially shook hands with the team leaders, coaches and players and gave them his best regards.

at the playground, minister bengtsson exclusively received chi yu-hua, head, kuan hui-kuang, deputy head, and some players, of the chinese table tennis team and extended welcome to them. chi yu-hua expressed thanks to the host country for its kind invitation to and friendly reception of the chinese team. minister bengtsson asked the chinese team to bring back the friendship of the swedish people to the chinese people, and chi yu-hua expressed thanks to the swedish people.

while watching the match this afternoon, swedish prince bertil also received chi yu-hua, head, and kuan hui-kuang, deputy head, of the chinese team and had a friendly conversation with them. chi yu-hua presented the team pennant to the prince.

the 14th scandinavian table tennis championships opened in gothenborg, the second biggest city of sweden, on november 25. in the spirit of strengthening friendship with the people and players of other countries, the chinese table tennis team talked about friendship with players of other countries and exchanged skill with them and learned much from them. the chinese players and many players from other countries wished each other greater success.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese National Football Team Arrives in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 26, 1971)

the chinese national football team with tung nien-li as the leader and pu cheng-yu as the deputy leader arrived here today for a friendly visit to tanzania at the invitation of the tanzanian government. it will participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika which falls on december 9.

among those present at the airport to welcome the chinese football team were a.s. chambuso, chairman of the dar es salaam city council and president of the tanzanian football association; e.k. meena, director

of national education on behalf of minister for national education c.y. mgonja; leading members of the preparatory committee for the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika as well as athletes here.

li tse-wang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

tanzania's national dance troupe presented excellent performances at the airport to welcome the team.

speaking at the airport lounge, chambuso extended, on behalf of dar es salaam citizens and the tanzanian people, warm welcome to the chinese national football team and wished it success in the visit.

in reply, tung nien-li expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded to his team. he said that the chinese football team would learn from tanzanian athletes and endeavour to strengthen and develop the friendship between china and tanzania.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: US Imperialism's New Crime of Aggression Against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "u.s. imperialism's new crime of aggression against cambodia" which reads in full as follows:

u.s. imperialism which has suffered disastrous defeats in indochina has repeatedly sent the u.s. air force to give cover to large numbers of saigon puppet troops for the last few days and launched another large-scale armed invasion of cambodia. a spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on november 25 strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism and its saigon lackeys for their new crime of aggression against cambodia and expressing the readiness of the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people to fight heroically and smash the military adventure of u.s. imperialism and the saigon puppet troops. the chinese people resolutely denounce u.s. imperialism for this new crime of aggression, firmly support the righteous and stern stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia and staunchly support the fraternal cambodian people in their just struggle of resisting aggression.

the dispatch of saigon puppet troops to invade cambodia by u.s. imperialism only shows that it is putting up a death-bed struggle. the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, under the correct leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and of the royal government of national

union of cambodia, have, in the past year and more, unfolded a vigorous war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and won one important victory after another. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have now liberated eight-tenths of the country's territory with seven-tenths of its population. people's power at various levels has been set up everywhere in the liberated area. after the big victory at snoul last may, the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces recently wiped out large numbers of enemy troops on highway 6 and won a brilliant victory. the lon nol-sirik matak clique, running dogs of u.s. imperialism, are finding it harder and harder to prop up the tottering situation even with the support of u.s. dollars from washington and saigon bayonets. precisely in the situation when the cambodian, vietnamese and lao peoples were winning victories after victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, u.s. imperialism once again ordered the puppet troops in south viet nam to invade cambodia in a vain attempt to bolster up the tottering reactionary rule of lon nol-sirik matak. however, this new military adventure of u.s. imperialism will certainly end in an ignominious defeat. the u.s. aggressor troops had failed to stamp out the spark of the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by coming out themselves last year; how can the tottering saigon puppet clique save the handful of phnompenh traitors now when the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have grown in number and strength and the people of the three indochinese countries united in struggle have won great victories?

the heroic cambodian people have brought about an excellent situation in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation over the past year and more. they will certainly win fresh victories in the new battle by uniting more closely with the vietnamese and lao peoples, and supporting each other, and make a new contribution to the cause of national liberation of the entire indochina.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Yugoslav National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, extending warm congratulations on the national day of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia,

his excellency dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia,

belgrade

on the occasion of the national day of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, we express warm congratulations to your excellencies and the people of different nationalities of yugoslavia. we are glad to see that the relations between china and yugoslavia have improved and developed continuously in the past few years. this is in accord with the common desire of our two countries and peoples. the chinese government and people firmly support the yugoslav government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty. we believe that through the efforts of both sides the friendly relations between the countries and peoples of china and yugoslavia will be further developed.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

november 28, 1971

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance for Yugoslav Workers

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 26, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe gave a performance specially for the yugoslav workers and staff of the "red flag" automobile works at the cultural palace in kragujevac city yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the works and the assembly of kragujevac city. the performance was warmly welcomed by the audience.

the chinese artists performed scenes from the modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl", the piano concerto "the yellow river", revolutionary songs of yugoslavia and other items. the broad masses of the workers and staff of the works watched the performance with great interest and gave warm applause to every item. the workers were greatly excited when the chinese artists sang revolutionary yugoslav songs. during the interval, many workers said: the yugoslav and chinese peoples have common revolutionary experiences. the performance of the china dance drama troupe moved us deeply. it has promoted the friendship between the yugoslav and chinese peoples.

yesterday morning, the comrades of the china dance drama troupe visited the "red flag" automobile works and were accorded warm welcome by the workers.

the troupe laid a wreath at the cemetery of the victims in the anti-fascist war in kragujevac.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao accompanied the troupe in its visit to kragujevac.

prvoslav rakovic, general manager of the "red flag" automobile works and member of the yugoslav federal assembly, gave a luncheon in honour of ambassador tseng tao and all members of the china dance drama troupe.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Counsellor of Chinese Embassy Entertains Zambian Players

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 26, 1971)

hou chi-wen, counsellor of the chinese embassy in zambia, gave a reception today in honour of the zambian table tennis delegation which has returned from the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the reception were makwakwa, assistant secretary of the ministry of labour and social services and mungwa, director of sports of the same ministry.

in their speeches, makwakwa and hou chi-wen warmly praised the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament for having contributed to the promotion and strengthening of unity, friendship and cooperation among the afro-asian peoples.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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LOWER-LEVEL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Read and Study Conscientiously, Continue To Sum Up Experience

- Leading members of Chuch'eng Hsien Party Committee, Shantung, conduct education in ideology and political line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 28, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, November 26) In carrying out education on ideology and political line, leading members of the CCP Chuch'eng hsien committee of Shantung Province, reading and studying conscientiously and summing up experience continuously, have strengthened their consciousness in the defense and implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the process of carrying out education on political line, members of the CCP Chuch'eng hsien committee have paid the utmost attention to summing up the lesson of their experience in the struggle between the two lines and benefited from it.

Cheng Ming-liang, a member of the hsien Party committee, was formerly a deputy secretary of the Party branch of Haokochuang production brigade. In the spring of 1961, one of the deputy secretaries of the former hsien Party committee came to this production brigade to push Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, playing up "the fixing of output quotas on a household basis" and uttering such nonsense as "by doing so the activism of the masses will be mobilized." Cheng Ming-liang made a conscientious analysis of this method and subsequently felt that "the fixing of output quotas on a household basis" was to carry on individual farming. It could only mobilize the activism of some of the peasants who took the capitalist road and was inconsistent with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Only socialism can

save China." Therefore he and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the production brigade resolutely opposed this line and enabled this production brigade to maintain the socialist orientation.

But another member of the hsien Party committee, who also worked on the former hsien Party committee, who had not studied conscientiously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and whose awareness of line struggle was not high, failed to see the reactionary essence of "san-tzu i-pao" and mistakenly took "the fixing of output quotas on a household basis" as an experience for popularization in the whole hsien. Consequently he ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The hsien Party committee summed up the positive as well as negative aspects of the experience in line struggle of these two committee members in the past to enable everybody to understand further the importance of raising the level of consciousness of line struggle. In order to help everybody raise his consciousness of line struggle, the hsien Party committee regularly held study classes, organized everybody in conjunction with reality to study such Marxist-Leninist works as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution," and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" as well as the basic line of the Party throughout the whole historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao.

This year, during the busy season for the harvesting of sorghum, some of the production brigades which wanted to speed up the operation adopted the wrong method of "the fixing of quotas on a per capita basis" and divided up the sorghum field into plots for each person to harvest, with the spike going to the production brigade and the stalk going to the individual. The hsien Party committee noticed this and realized that it was a manifestation that the remnant pernicious influence of "the fixing of output quotas on a household basis" and "material incentive" had not been eradicated. They immediately criticized this wrong method and enabled the problems that occurred to be corrected in time. From that the cadres and the masses of the various communes and production teams also received a lively education on political line.

In summing up the experience of the practice and struggle of the past, the Chuch'eng hsien Party committee profoundly realizes that the correct line is always consistent with the materialist theory of reflection as well as objective laws. Various forms of erroneous lines are for the carrying out of idealistic transcendentalism and are in contravention of the objective laws. In order to recognize and oppose the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers and consciously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it is necessary to go deeply into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, make use of the concepts of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and carry out conscientious study and investigation.

Before the liberation, Shaomen production brigade of Ch'engkuan commune of this hsien was a tenant peasant village. Apart from two middle peasant households the rest were all poor and lower-middle peasants. Before the great

proletarian cultural revolution Ch'i Lien-fang, the secretary who was in charge of the former hsien Party committee, subjectively thought, without carrying out a penetrating investigation and study, that all was peaceful and calm there and there could not be any class struggle. Last spring Ch'i Lien-fang as the deputy secretary of the new hsien Party committee led some comrades there to investigate into the condition of the "One strike, three-opposing" movement. They went deeply among the masses, conscientiously analyzed the situation and history of this village and discovered that for more than 20 years after the liberation the class struggle there had never for a moment ceased. By means of mobilizing the masses they lifted the lid of class struggle, dragged out a renegade who had for a long time usurped the position of leadership, and further stimulated revolution and production in this production brigade.

This incident enabled the hsien Party committee to realize deeply that without going deep into reality for investigation and study, one would cherish idealistic transcendentalism and be swindled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. Only by conscientiously carrying out investigation and study well and maintaining the materialistic theory of reflection could Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be correctly implemented.

They further strengthened the work of investigation and study, regularly organized investigation teams, penetrated into the factories and the countryside and conscientiously summed up the experience and practice of the revolutionary masses and Party organizations at various levels so as to better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For example, in their investigation and study they discovered that some of the communes and production brigades, after criticizing the bourgeois tendency in the development of the pig breeding industry, had also swept away some reasonable methods of assistance which would encourage the commune members to raise pigs, thereby incurring losses for the pig breeding industry. Thereupon they made in-depth investigation of five of the units which had carried out the pig breeding policy well and summed up their experience for popularization in the whole hsien. They also organized cadres at various levels and the masses to study Chairman Mao's directive on developing the pig breeding industry conscientiously, so as to enable the cadres at various levels to raise their consciousness of implementing the policy and accelerate the development of the pig breeding industry.

This year, the number of hogs kept in the hsien has come to 300,000 head which is nearly double that for last year. For the past year and more, the hsien Party committee has sent out many investigation teams and summed up more than 30 items of experience in the direction of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies, so as to enable the good experience to be popularized in time, the wrong ideas to be corrected in time and the excellent situation in revolution and production to keep on developing in the whole hsien.

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PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Bankruptcy of the "Theory That China Is Poor in Oil"

- Repudiating the idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in the petroleum industry

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiating Writing Team
of the Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industries

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 25, 1971)

The broad masses of revolutionary workers on the petroleum industry front of our country, using Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought as a weapon and upholding the great guideline of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," have shattered the imperialist "theory that China is poor in oil," discovered one new oil field after another in the motherland, pushed the petroleum industry of our country into rapid development and realized total self-sufficiency in the supply of petroleum products in our country. The present situation of great over-all development of production and construction in our petroleum industry is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as well as the brilliant result of the triumph of the materialist theory of reflection over idealist transcendentalism.

Advocation of the "Theory That China Is Poor in Oil" Is An Act of Treason and Servility to Things Foreign

Petroleum is an important strategic material. It is an important raw material which imperialist countries have always tried to snatch desperately. In the meantime, it is also an important commodity which they use to exploit the people of other nations. Commencing from the beginning of the 20th century US imperialist "scholars" and "authorities" who proceeded from an idealist world outlook came to China and began to spread the preposterous "theory that China is poor in oil." They said preposterously: "The possibility of discovering petroleum in the southeastern parts of China is small," "the possibility of discovering petroleum in the southwest is even smaller," "although an extremely small amount of petroleum is being produced in the northwest, this area is unlikely to become an important oil field" and "the northeast, like North China, is unlikely to have any large deposits of petroleum." They asserted that "it is impossible for China to produce large quantities of petroleum."

Thus bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" of old China which was dependent on US imperialism also clamored after these imperialist "scholars" and "authorities": "China is vast but poor in resources" and the "deposit of petroleum in China is infinitesimal!" Consequently, during the period of

45 years from 1904 to 1948 when China was ruled by this reactionary theory, there were only a few small oil fields throughout the country. Total output of petroleum was only several hundred thousand tons and our country was totally dependent upon "imported oil."

After the liberation, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company and their bourgeois technical "authorities" inherited the imperialist doctrine and continued to sell in a big way the reactionary "theory that China is poor in oil." They clamored fanatically: "It is a wild dream to hope to find abundant petroleum deposits in China; it may be better to develop solar energy!" in an attempt to smother the development of our petroleum industry.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out far-sightedly long ago: Our country is "vast and rich in resources" and "there are rich mineral deposits." The broad masses of liberated petroleum workers in our country were indignant about the "theory that China is poor in oil." "Iron man" Wang Chin-hsi once said: "We do not believe that petroleum deposits lie only under their land and no big oil fields can be found in such a vast territory as that of our country!" Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and scientific and technical personnel "shattered superstition and liberated ideas" and developed the fearless spirit of daring to think, daring to speak and daring to act. They developed large-scale petroleum prospecting activities in the vast expanse of our country with their revolutionary enthusiasm.

Within a very short period of time they discovered many new oil fields such as Karamai, Lenghu, Tach'ing, etc., in places throughout our motherland where domestic and foreign bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" asserted that there could be no oil. Facts as firm as iron uncovered the lies and deception by imperialist elements and Liu Shao-ch'i and company and declared total bankruptcy on the "theory that China is short of oil."

Great teacher Lenin pointed out: "To the largest masses of workers of all countries, particularly those of backward countries, we must incessantly explain and expose the deceptive policies of the imperialist powers and the fact that the imperialist powers use the cloak of building politically independent states to establish states which are totally dependent on them economically, financially and militarily."

The history of US imperialist aggression against China demonstrated that the so-called "theory that China is poor in oil" was designed to serve its policy of aggression and exploitation. In more concrete terms, it was for the purpose of smothering the development of our petroleum industry and turning China into a market for them to dump their petroleum products so that they could reap the greatest profit, realize its economic control of our country and finally materialize its vicious ambition of controlling our country politically. Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the "theory that China is poor in oil" because they wanted to suit the needs of imperialist and revisionist aggression and to attain their treacherous aim of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

The so-called "theory that China is poor in oil" is a theory of imperialist aggression and the advocation of the "theory that China is poor in oil" is an act of treason and servility to things foreign.

Persisting in the Viewpoint of Practice First and Opening a New Field in Petroleum Prospecting

As its principal theoretical ground for the "theory that China is poor in oil," US imperialists said: "Petroleum of substantial quantity and worthy of exploiting is not formed in fresh water deposits or continental deposits" and "an absolute majority of the oil fields known at the present moment are found in marine deposits." Since most of China comes under continental deposition, "it is impossible to find petroleum that is of industrial value." Such a theory was considered the "truth" for many years.

Great teacher Marx pointed out long ago: "Whether human thinking has objective truth in it is not a theoretical question but a practical question. Man should demonstrate the truth in his thinking through practice." Chairman Mao also taught us: "The viewpoint of practice is the primary and basic viewpoint of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge." This tells us that objective truth is acquired through practice and that practice is the only criterion for examining objective truth.

Existence of large oil fields in marine deposits is a conclusion drawn from the practice of many years of oil field prospecting abroad. This is a truth as far as marine deposits are concerned. However, imperialist elements and bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" dogmatically drew the conclusion "there cannot be large oil fields in continental deposits" without considering the fact that they had never practiced oil field prospecting in Chinese continental deposits to any noticeable extent. This is a typically idealist and metaphysical attitude. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "He who thinks that rational knowledge can be acquired without perceptual knowledge is an idealist."

To persist or not to persist in practice first and **whether or not to acquire objective truth** from practice is the watershed which divides the materialist theory of reflection from idealist transcendentalism. All representative figures of the exploiting classes proceed from their class instinct and idealist world outlook. They always oppose practice first, oppose the truths of the objective world, advocate that human knowledge comes before experience and that truth comes before practice, and consider the brain an omnipotent machine for making laws, and use imagination to replace practice. In this way they are bound to violate objective laws, fall into subjectivism and come to erroneous conclusions.

The broad masses of petroleum workers and scientific and technical personnel of our country waged a tit-for-tat struggle against this idealist transcendentalism. In 1960 as soon as the battle of Tach'ing Oilfield began, the broad masses of workers proposed heroically: "We shall rely upon Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought to survey the situation underground, open the gate to underground oil treasure and shatter the preposterous

theory that large oil fields cannot be found in continental layers." They combined their sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude, conducted assiduous and meticulous prospecting and scientific study and finally discovered a first class large oil field in Tach'ing, an area of continental deposits.

Revolutionary practice of prospecting and exploiting Tach'ing Oilfield by the broad masses of workers demonstrated that the factor which brought about the absence of large oil fields was neither "marine deposit" nor "continental deposit" but the absence of conditions for oil formation and oil storage. This liberated the people's thinking, developed scientific theories of petroleum geology and opened up the bright future of petroleum prospecting in our country. Continuous discovery of new oil fields in the vast expanse of continental deposit areas in our country once again taught us that acquisition of true knowledge through practice and derivation of science from practice are great truths.

However, some people who were influenced by some bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" at home and abroad still said during their work of oil field prospecting: "Where there is coal there is no oil," "there is no oil in red beds," "where there is volcanic rocks there is no oil," "there is no oil in small basins," etc. Consequently they lightly dismissed the possibility of finding oil in this area without engaging in practice and without prospecting at all. Like "there cannot be large oil fields in continental deposits," this is also an idealist transcendental viewpoint which violates the principle of practice first and an expression of the "theory of oil shortage" under the new situation.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "We must use Marxist-Leninist theories and methods to conduct systematic and meticulous investigation and study on our surroundings." We can say whether an area has oil or not only after the practice of meticulous prospecting.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers developed the glorious tradition of Tach'ing in achieving success by relying upon the "two theories," shattered various rules and restrictions and won one victory after another. In the course of drilling, red beds were found in an area. According to the argument of "no oil in red beds," no further prospecting was necessary. But the workers and technicians summed up their practical experience and argued that there could still be a large oil field in this area although red beds themselves could not produce oil, because it had favorable conditions for storing oil and there were good oil producing layers in the vicinity. After a careful analysis of the actual geological condition, they continued the drilling and finally discovered a new oil field in the red beds.

In some areas in the past, the workers considered the possibility of finding oil very low whenever they discovered the calcareous layer to be thin. Thus they looked for oil only in sandstone layers. This resulted in "suffering a great loss because we knew only how to look in sandstone layers during the past 20 years of prospecting." After repeated practice by the

broad masses of workers and technicians, large amounts of data proved that thin calcareous layers could also possess favorable conditions for oil storage. Furthermore high output oil fields had been found in such layers, thus freeing large calcareous areas from the restriction of "oil-shortage." Thanks to the perseverance in revolutionary practice by the broad masses of workers, oil was found in areas with volcanic rocks and small basins with an area of only several dozen square kilometers.

Objective matters are complicated and are determined by many factors. Innumerable facts in petroleum prospecting demonstrated: Failure to find oil in one well does not mean the absence of a large oil field. On the other hand, when oil is found in one well, it does not mean that a large oil field has been found. The only way to draw a correct conclusion is to make a comprehensive analysis on various data acquired in prospecting through practice. Simple affirmation and simple negation are liable to bring about idealist erroneous conclusions.

Grasping Laws Concerning Prospecting and Development of Oil Fields Through Repeated Practice and Repeated Cognition

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, this is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." This great teaching points out to us the correct way of cognition of objective matters.

Idealist transcendentalism publicized by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i negated the primary position of practice, opposed the principle that knowledge should come from practice, negated the role of initiative played by knowledge in practice, and negated the fact that there was a process of repetition in human knowledge. This naturally led people into the abyss of "achieving knowledge at one stroke."

In the course of prospecting and developing oil fields, some people who were influenced by this erroneous idea often drew their conclusions haphazardly only after drilling a few wells and doing a little prospecting work in an area. They would then say there was not much in this area. Often when underground conditions of oilfields changed after a period of exploitation, they would consider it unworthy of further development without doing any meticulous work on it and without adopting active measures. Such attitudes can be said to be an expression of "achieving knowledge at one stroke" as well as a kind of reflection of the "theory of oil shortage."

Petroleum is buried deep underground under complicated conditions which cannot be seen from the surface. As a result of restrictions by scientific and technical conditions and by the development and the degree of manifestation of objective processes, we often have to go through a process of repeated cognition of the oil field before we can bring our knowledge relatively close to objective reality and understand the situation of

the underground oil field. The viewpoint which considers one success a "continuous success" and one failure a "continuous failure" violates the dialectical materialist law of knowledge.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice. Marxism-Leninism has not put an end to truth; instead, it incessantly opens roads for the discovery of truth in the course of practice." The practice of prospecting for and developing oil fields thoroughly demonstrated this truth.

After some prospecting work in a certain area, some people became satisfied with what they had found and drew a hasty conclusion saying that in this area "although there is oil in every well, the wells contain only a little oil" which had no industrial value and wanted to give up prospecting work in this area. But the petroleum workers and technical personnel followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, understand, practice again, understand again" and persisted in conducting intensive prospecting. After repeated practice they finally discovered that this area not only had a wide area of oil distribution but also contained high-output wells. It was untrue that this area "contains only a little oil"; instead it was a large and promising oil field. At present they are actively enlarging the results of their prospecting.

Laochünmiao Oilfield in Yümen has been under development for more than 30 years. Pressure of the oil layers as well as output in this oil field once dropped and the content of water rose. Thus some people thought the oil field had dried up and wanted to "pack up." But the broad masses of petroleum workers followed Chairman Mao's teaching on repeated practice and repeated cognition and developed a mass movement of renewed study of the oil field and waged several campaigns to analyze the oil field. In this way they discovered a new oil layer and four new oil areas. This expanded the area of the oil field by 10 percent. In the meantime, they stabilized the content of water as well as the pressure and increased the output by modifying the oil layers. This brought about a new situation and acquired an abundance of experience in oil field development for the old oil fields in our country.

These facts fully demonstrated that the objective world is moving incessantly and man's knowledge likewise continues to deepen and that stagnant and pessimistic viewpoints are wrong.

Correct knowledge of objective matters is a process in which assiduous labor is involved. Chairman Mao pointed out: "To reflect the entire matter, the essence of matter and the internal laws of matter, we must go through the process of thinking, modify and process the rich perceptual information, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside." This work of modifying and processing requires the full development of man's role of subjective initiative and energetic, assiduous and meticulous work. People with a lazy and

cowardly world outlook who are unwilling to pay the price of assiduous labor, give up their efforts as soon as they encounter complicated and difficult matters and think there is nothing they can do about it, will never be able to understand even the simplest things; all they can do is to sigh pessimistically!

Great teacher Marx pointed out: "Philosophy considers the proletariat its own materialistic weapon; in the meantime, the proletariat also considers philosophy its own spiritual weapon." The road which our petroleum industry followed was developed by relying upon Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought. We must further study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, persist in the materialist theory of reflection, continue to repudiate penetratingly the idealist transcendentalism publicized by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, eradicate its remnant poison, and struggle to win new victories in the petroleum industry under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Snow-Clad Woodland Patrols

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1971)

High on a towering mountain bordering the motherland's northeastern frontiers, a border defense sub-detachment is braving the fury of wind and snowstorms and the severity of cold patrolling a stretch of snow-clad woodland.

Here, high on the densely forested mountain, the climate is at its worst. In winter, the temperature often hovers below 40-odd degrees Centigrade. One lifts up his head to be greeted with an endless stretch of trees; one takes a step to find nothing but snow underfoot. In summer, climatic changes are as often marked by the blazing heat of a scorching sun as by an endless spell of gloomy and rainy weather. Brimming over with the proud feeling of "an inward glow of morning sunshine strong enough to melt ice and snow," commanders and fighters of the sub-detachment are living and fighting here to win one victory after another.

Once, the sub-detachment was on "whole-front" patrol. When it started out, it was crisp and clear. But suddenly out of the blue came a downpour. Everyone got thoroughly drenched. Then came a gust of wind. Snowflakes the size of goose feathers flew thick and fast. The temperature plummeted to minus 20-odd degrees C. The soaked clothes of the fighters exposed to the cold blast instantly turned into ice. One could scarcely move with his arms and feet. Water in the bottle froze. Steamed buns became hard as stone.

In the face of difficulties, platoon leader and Communist Party member Kao Hai immediately organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "With unconquerable spirit, this army must overwhelm all enemies and must never succumb to the enemy." This came as a big inspiration to everyone's will to fight heaven and earth in defense of the motherland.

The patrol route wound through treacherous trails over forbidding peaks and cliffs. A deep ditch over a dozen meters wide lay right ahead. The only way to get across was provided by a fallen tree. Taking the lead, Kao Hai worked on the snow drifts to clear the way. Feet numb with cold, he had scarcely stepped on the fallen tree wnen he tumbled down the ditch. He was trapped in a waist-deep snowdrift. He remained calm and undaunted. After the comrades pulled him up, he again placed himself at the head of the group.

Darkness was falling. It snowed harder and harder. The wind raged with increasing fury. New fighter Ch'en Yü-fu suffered so much from the cold that his feet swelled the size of a steamed bun. Every step he took he felt the pain of a needle being driven through his heart. In crawling up an 80-odd-degree slope, both hands frozen hard, he lost his grip. From

half way up the mountain, he tumbled down, all he could see were stars. But the determination to defend the motherland was an unfailing source of inspiration. Scrambling to his feet, he continued on his way to the peak.

Over a dozen hours had elapsed. Braving the wind and snowstorms, they picked their way through the impenetrable forests in a courageous advance. Plodding along, fighter Yang Hsiao-i suddenly dropped unconscious on the snow-covered ground. Other comrades wanted to carry him on their backs. But nothing would make him yield as he came to. Pulling himself together, he continued on his way.

With an astonishing show of perseverance, fighters of the sub-detachment are fighting in snow-clad forests in defense of the frontiers of the great socialist motherland.

* * *

Militant Spirit of Fighters on An Islet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1971)

Off the coastal frontiers south of the motherland lies a tiny islet. Standing guard here are the fighters of the 6th garrison company of a certain PLA unit.

The islet suffers from a great scarcity of drinking water. It is constantly shrouded in a canopy of thick mist. Fickle coastal climate and seasonal typhoons bring it a large host of inconceivable difficulties. Yet no matter how tough the going is, the fighters of the 6th company display the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in thorough proletarian revolution, and safeguarding the sacred coastal frontiers of the motherland with a great show of fighting morale.

On one occasion, fighter Yen Chia-ming had just completed a patrolling assignment when there suddenly came a raging rainstorm. A thunderbolt sent a rock crashing on his head. Bleeding profusely, he lay unconscious on the ground. When he came to, the touch of the steel gun in his hand reminded him of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Heighten vigilance and safeguard the motherland." With supreme will power, he rose to his feet instantly. In the torrential rain, the sight of the tossing seas ahead and the hill-dotted islands of the motherland behind filled him with a profound sense of responsibility. Wiping off the bloodstains on his face, he fought stabs of searing pain in his head and he doggedly went back to his patrol duties. When another comrade at last came to relieve him several hours later, blood had drenched his clothes red.

To safeguard the motherland better, the cadres and fighters of the 6th company while on patrol and guard duties constantly drilled hard in annihilate-the-enemy skills at the crack of dawn or in the gathering darkness of the night. In search of the laws governing tidal movements and honing up shooting skill, platoon leader Hu Szu-i seriously marked every projecting part of the mountain all the way ahead of the position. It took no more than the shout of a command for him to score a direct hit. To master the gun-shooting skill as soon as possible, fighter Lai Chan-ch'üan showed great revolutionary perseverance in overcoming the barrier of a low cultural level. He set himself to drawing circles on the ground and working out calculations. He also made himself a wooden range-finder and used it in study and drilling. Very quickly he had at his fingertips a set of kill-enemy skills geared to practical war needs.

* * *

Defend Borders Over Snow-Bound Mountainous and Elevated Areas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1971)

Atop the wind-swept, snow-bound K'a-la-kun-lun Mountain was a guard-house. Over 4,000 meters above sea level, the mountain witnesses rare cold, snow-bound several months of a year. The commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit stationed here show fear for neither hardship nor severe cold as they keep watch over the motherland's frontiers full of alertness day and night.

One day in July last year, the comrades of this guard-house were taking a motor ride on an emergency mission. In July, it is the height of summer on the islands of the motherland but in the K'a-la-kun-lun Mountain winter is at the height of its severity. Blocking the way of the car was a snowdrift several meters thick as it reached the foot of a slope. What was to be done? The commanders and fighters bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "With unconquerable spirit, this army must overwhelm all enemies and must never succumb to any enemy." They were determined to make ice and snow yield. Unmindful of piercing headache coming from an effect of a towering mountain, everyone shoveled the snow blocking the highway. At last, a 100-meter-long section of the highway was cleared of its piled-up snow and ice. The commanders and fighters made it across the slope. The mission was completed successfully.

On another occasion, the guard-house's only access road to the outside world was blocked by piled-up snow. The supply of heat-giving charcoal had almost come to an end. None of the cadres and fighters of the guard-house bothered any longer to make a fire. In spite of thick layers of ice frosting walls of the premises, everyone unconcernedly and airily said, "If the weather is cold, we must radiate greater warmth from our hearts in defense of the motherland. If the going is tough, we must wax firmer in our will in defense of our borders!"

The organ at a higher level showed unusual concern for the cadres and fighters at the guard-house and decided to send a unit up to remove the road barriers along with a supply of urgently needed materials. On learning this, the cadres and fighters of the guard-house received a great inspiration. What they had in mind was not their own delivery from the plight but the safety of more comrades. They fired off a report to the leadership organ to the effect that the higher levels need not immediately send a car with relief supplies. "We can surely overcome difficulties and triumphantly accomplish our mission." The fighters of the guard-house atop the K'a-la-kun-lun Mountain overcame one difficulty after another. With flying colors, they accomplished their militant assignment.

* * *

Northern Border Patrols Always Get Ahead

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 22, 1971)

On guard atop a towering mountain on the northern frontier of the motherland is the 4th company of a certain PLA unit. Here, spring and autumn come with swirls of shifting yellow sand. Summer brings the blazing heat of a merciless sun. Winter puts everything under a carpet of snow. In 8-odd months out of a year, a cotton-padded coat is a must. Drinking water has to be fetched from over 30 li away. There are times when a big snowstorm brings all mountain communications to a complete stop. Cars cannot move. People are confined indoors. Nothing but melting snow serves as food. But the comrades of the 4th company could not have cared less. They say, "The raging wind tugs at our hair like a comb. The snowflakes wash our faces clean. Nothing could have more greatly inspired our will to fight. We have the smelting furnace of the border area to thank for our tempering. The tougher the going the greater the need to forge ahead."

In the course of building up the motherland's frontier, the comrades of the 4th company let neither the severity of summer nor the rigors of winter prevent them from energetic participation in labor. As winter reaches its zenith, the ground is encrusted with thick layers of ice. As you dig at the ground with a pick, you see nothing but whiteness. For many comrades, the space between the thumb and forefinger is a tender spot which cracks at the least concussion and bleeds profusely. Some comrades hands become ice-cold and swollen and ears go numb with frostbite. Yet none of them let a minor injury keep them from the battlefield as all of them fight doggedly. They say, "The blizzard is only able to strike down tender flowers and grass. Strong and luxuriant pine trees actually thrive in the teeth of the blizzard."

Late one night came a sudden change in weather. A torrential rain was accompanied by peals of thunder. A gust of wind lifted up bodily the tent of the 2nd platoon, dropping it into a ditch. On the one hand, the fighters doggedly and vigilantly remained on guard in their position; on the other, they grappled with the fury of the rainstorm. Hands might have got cut and bruised but none let so much as a groan escape his lips. Feet might have been sprained but all wanted to stick it out. Everyone got soaked through to the skin. After one night of strenuous fighting, the tent was again set up atop the towering mountain.

To get better rooted in the border area and safeguard borders better, the comrades of the 4th company on their own reclaimed wasteland cultivating vegetables and raising pigs and sheep. Now they have become self-sufficient in meat supplies. They also sell to the state every year some sheep's wool and sheep's skins in support of the motherland's socialist construction.

In the hard struggle in the border area, the cadres and fighters of the 4th company have grown up rapidly. Last year, deputy company commander Chin Hsiu-pin gloriously represented the company at a National Day celebration ceremony and happily saw the great leader Chairman Mao. (NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter)

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Chinese Technicians and Workers Cooperate in Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 30, 1971)

engineering and technical personnel and workers of the fushun mining and tunnelling equipment plant have worked together to make 710 technical innovations and 270 pieces of new equipment during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this has doubled the plant's production capacity.

in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants", the engineers and technicians of the plant left their tall buildings to go to the workshops. their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been heightened through joining the workers in productive labour and criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's "let specialists run the factory", "technique first" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. this helped them bring their initiative ane creative power into fuller play.

after being in the forging shop for a time, a technician found that many tools and chucks were not good and that he had designed many of them. this was a real education to him. he showed the workers the unfinished design for an excess heat furnace with heavy oil as fuel which he had tried to make for eight years. they studied the problem together and succeeded in just two months. grasping this instance, the plant revolutionary committee called an on-the-spot meeting at the forging shop to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line that divorced technicians from practice. all the engineers and technicians were impressed. under the revisionist line, a technician of the iron foundry shop spent over a year trying to design a centrifugal casting machine. but it was not up to standard because he was divorced from practice. in the technical innovations movement, he and some workers again tackled the problem with the support of their work mates. this time he did the designing in the workshop and improved it on the basis of the workers' suggestions. he succeeded in three months. then he proposed to streamline and mechanize the four processes of pattern making, ramming, joining the mould boxes and pouring. as a result of concerted efforts with the workers, he succeeded in just four months. this raised the efficiency fourfold. he said: "working with the workers means success; divorced from them, we can accomplish nothing."

facts have proved to the engineering and technical personnel that science and technology crystallize the working people's wisdom and practice and the workers have the most practical experience and are the wisest and the most capable. the role of the engineering and technical personnel cannot be brought into full play without the workers and practice. with this understanding, the three hundred engineers and technicians of the plant, except a few who have to stay at their leading posts, have all voluntarily gone to the workshops to receive re-education by the working class and make technical innovations with the workers.

in the no. 1 metal workshop, the technical personnel took an active part in renovating old equipment. together with the workers they designed and made 68 pieces of new equipment. this has greatly increased the workshop's capacity although half of its workers and equipment were transferred to other shops or plants.

the engineering and technical personnel of the plant try to improve technique and do scientific research for the revolution under the command of proletarian politics. they know that they can give their best to the revolution only when they clear away the remaining influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and clearly distinguish learning skills and doing scientific research for the revolution from "technique first" and "study to become an official".

following chairman mao's teaching to perfect skill, they were determined to turn out modern highly efficient tunnelling machines to replace the old which were copied from foreign models of the 1940's and were low in efficiency, costly and unable to meet present-day demands. they worked and studied the plans with the workers by day and read and studied relevant books and analysed the day's work in the evenings. soon they worked out new designs and in nine months created two new types of electric and diesel tunnelling machines.

led by the party committee and revolutionary committee, the engineering and technical personnel have profoundly changed their thinking, thanks to their persistence in integrating themselves with the workers, participating in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and conscientiously studing marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to remould their world outlook. many have become activists in studying chairman mao's works and a number have been admitted into the chinese communist party or the chinese communist youth league. now they are even more enthusiastic in doing a good job and making scientific research for the revolution.

MEDICINE

North China Hospital Treats Bone Fractures by Combined Chinese Traditional and Western Medicine

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 29, 1971)

medical workers in china are successfully combining chinese traditional and western medicine in treating bone fractures. those working in the department of orthopaedics of the tientsin people's hospital have made many contributions which are described in their following article.

freeing patients from plaster casts

our hospital before 1958 treated bone fractures entirely by western methods: first give the patient anaesthesia, then reduce the fracture; if this is successful, the injured limb is encased in a plaster cast. in some cases, a stainless steel pin is passed through the bone and the injured limb is fixed to a traction frame and suspended, and the patient must stay in bed two or three months. in still more complicated cases, the periosteum (the fibrous membrane surrounding the bone) is opened and steel pins or screws and plates are used to fix the fractures, and sometimes plaster casts are still necessary.

since 1958, we have responded to the great leader chairman mao's call: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level". making efforts to study chinese traditional medicine, we have started to combine chinese traditional and western medicine in treating bone fractures. after more than ten years of clinical practice and experiments and study, we have developed a new method for treating fractures: the fracture is set by hand and small splints are used to attain fixation. in most cases, operation is not necessary and small splints made of willow wood and paper pads replace plaster cast. this method prevents the reduced broken-bone ends from displacement and facilitates early movement of the injured limb. we have used this method in treating 13,000 cases. the results are very good in promoting early union of fractures, restoring function, reducing the suffering of the patient and eliminating after-effects, and the method is inexpensive. it is welcomed by worker, peasant and soldier patients.

a woman suffered comminuted fracture of the right elbow joint and ulna of the forearm was broken into three fragments. it would have been necessary to make an incision and reduce the fracture and then use steel plates and screws to fix them and put the limb in a plaster cast. with this method of treatment, even if the fracture healed, the elbow joint could not move at will.

we combined chinese traditional and western medicine instead of performing an operation. we set the fractures manually and a kind of paste aimed at promoting bony union was applied to the skin over the site of fracture. the forearm and upper arm were then put in willow wood splints separately and the right

elbow put in traction. the patient was advised to move her elbow gently. after four weeks, the traction was discontinued and she could bend and stretch her elbow. in six weeks, the splints were removed. after a further period of physiotherapy, massage and exercise, the shape and functions of the right arm were completely restored.

dialectics in "movement" and "immobilization" in fracture treatment

in treating fractures it is necessary to align the bone ends carefully; this is called reduction. immobilization is needed to prevent displacement of the fracture; but improper immobilization will hamper movement of the injured limb and sometimes the whole body. on the other hand, proper movement of the injured limb and the whole body can stimulate circulation, promote metabolism, accelerate fracture union and preserve movement of the limb. therefore, how to handle the contradictions between "movement" (early movement of the injured limb) and "immobilization" (immobilization of the fracture) becomes the key problem.

some schools of western medicine use operations excessively in order to seek "anatomical reduction" (namely, on x-ray examination the broken bones have been reduced as accurately as before the fracture). they apply mechanical methods of plaster casts, traction apparatus, steel plates and nailing, etc. they ignore the role of movement. the theory "bone union calls for complete rest" and "extensive immobilization" has gradually become dominant in western medicine.

chairman mao points out: "the metaphysical or vulgar evolutionist world outlook sees things as isolated, static and one-sided." the theory of "complete rest" and "extensive immobilization" is a reflection of metaphysics in fracture treatment.

in 1954 a worker had a fracture of the bone of the right thigh. we made an operation and fixed the fracture with screws and plates and put the patient from the waist down to the ankle in a plaster cast so as to ensure "complete rest". the patient was bed-ridden for three months but the fracture did not unite. nor did the fracture unite when another plaster cast was applied and he was immobilized for another two months. after a close study we discovered the cause of the failure: after subsidence of soft tissue swelling at the site of fracture and atrophy of muscles due to disuse, the plaster cast, which formed a hard shell when it became dry, could not afford adequate immobilization of the fracture, whereas those locations, such as the hip, knee and ankle joints which did not require immobilization, were immobilized and could not move. like a stiff wooden club, the leg could not bend. the bone consists of living tissue. after the fracture, the circulation of both fracture ends was impaired and the bone tissue became necrosed and gradually absorbed, thereby leaving a space between the fractured ends. but the fragments were fixed by plates and screws. instead of achieving internal fixation the plates and screws prevented the bone ends from coming into contact and hindered the natural union of the newly formed bone tissue and were unfavourable to fracture union.

chairman mao teaches: "marxist philosophy holds that the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental

law of the universe." the human body is always a unity of opposites. a local fracture will inevitably affect the whole body, and the condition of the whole body will inevitably affect the union of a local fracture. the principle of "complete rest" and "extensive immobilization" completely separates the three stages of reduction, immobilization and functional recovery. sole dependence on external mechanical force to immobilize the fracture hinders the movement of the entire limb and body and to a certain extent affects or damages the limb's inherent function and reduces the body's natural ability to recover. the treatment cannot achieve the desired result.

later, another worker had a similar fracture. we reduced the fracture by manipulation to obtain good alignment and bandaged the area with paper pads of varying sizes and thickness and four small boards, and put the knee joint in traction. we knew from long practical experience that the broken ends would always move before the fracture heals. some movements are unfavourable to union while others are favourable. the method of localized splinting we used checked unfavourable movements while allowing favourable ones. we taught the patient to contract the thigh muscle and then gradually bend the knee and hip joints. the muscles contract and relax and the splints accordingly become tight or loose. the reduced fracture is kept in alignment by making use of contraction of the muscles and the pressure of the splints and paper pads. if the original reduction is not completely satisfactory, it can gradually be corrected that way. moreover, the small splints only give relative immobilization to the local fracture while other parts can still move normally. contraction of the muscles stimulates blood circulation, eliminates wastes rapidly and brings necessary nutrition for the growth of bone tissue. after exercising for three weeks, this patient walked with crutches. walking is a movement favourable to the union of a thigh-bone fracture. the weight of the body exerts pressure on the leg and causes the broken ends into closer approximation and thus speeds up union. the splints were removed in seven weeks and the patient could walk without crutches and was promptly discharged from the hospital.

in fracture treatment there must be local immobilization and a proper amount of movement, both being very important. in the combined chinese traditional and western method, full consideration is given in immobilization to factors favourable to early movement; movement is also confined within limits so as not to affect local immobilization. in this way the favourable aspects of both immobilization and movement can be brought into play to the maximum and unfavourable aspects reduced so that the treatment achieves good effect. extensive clinical experience has given us a new understanding of the laws of fracture treatment, solved the dialectical relation between "movement" and "immobilization" properly and organically combined the three stages of reduction, immobilization and functional recovery. we eventually gave up the metaphysical principle of treatment of "complete rest" and "extensive immobilization". we took the first steps in establishing a new principle concentrating on "combining immobilization and movement".

fully arousing initiative of patients

once a patient with a fractured right thigh bone received the combined treatment. fearful that the broken ends would get out of place, he confined himself to bed, and moved about only occasionally in a wheeled chair. the legs swung in the wheeled chair and this affected bony union. new bones broke soon after they grew. the fracture was surrounded by big lumps of newly formed bone, but the broken ends would not heal. the patient could not walk after ten months. we urged him to walk and he finally plucked up his courage and got out of bed. the fracture healed in three months.

chairman mao teaches: "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." the combined method of treatment of bone fractures has many advantages, but it becomes operative only through the internal causes of the patient. the patient must have firm determination and confidence that the malady can be overcome, and dare to move about; he should move under the guidance of medical workers. therefore, it is not enough for the medical workers to have initiative; the patient's initiative should be aroused. the initiative from both sides should be coordinated.

one peasant-patient was injured by a cart at the waist. the second lumbar spine was compressed and flattened and the lamina (posterior portion of the vertebra) broken. previously we did not attempt to reduce such fracture for fear that spinal cord and nerves would be injured during the reduction, leading to paralysis of the lower limbs and other disturbances. generally we would have such a patient lie on a flat wooden bed until the fracture healed by itself. but this often resulted in a hunch back and chronic backpain.

we did otherwise this time. we told him about his injury and the methods of treatment and raised his confidence in getting well. we planned to treat the fracture through functional training. lying supine, the patient began to raise himself slowly at the waist, higher each day. this daily training gave him a good appetite, speeded up the metabolism and improved the blood circulation in the lumbar vertebra. it promoted fracture union and increased the patient's resistance to disease and ability to recover. the muscular contractions made the anterior ligaments of lumbar vertebra to become tight and helped the flattened lumbar vertebra regain almost its original height. an x-ray examination after two weeks showed that the second lumbar vertebra was only one-fifth different from normal. after another month, it became normal, and the fractured lamina also had preliminary healing.

chairman mao teaches: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." although the combined method has shown some achievements, many problems remain to be solved. for instance, the cases of serious open fractures and some fractures involving the joints still need operative treatment. we are determined to keep to the orientation of combining chinese traditional and western medicine and make new progress.

RIVER CONTROL

Inner Mongolia Achieves Marked Success in Harnessing Yellow River

(NCNA-English Huhuhot, Nov. 29, 1971)

the people of all nationalities in the inner mongolian autonomous region in northern china have carried out wide-scale water and soil conservation work in the yellow river basin in response to chairman mao's great call "work on the yellow river must be done well". this work done in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle has pushed forward agricultural production and animal husbandry.

the section of the yellow river in the autonomous region stretches some 800 kilometres draining an area of 120,000 square kilometres. more than 50 tributaries run from the ordos highlands and the yinshan mountains to the yellow river bend through vast plains. this creates favourable conditions for developing farm irrigation.

before liberation, however, the reactionary rule who showed no concern about the people's welfare, did nothing about water conservancy. as a result, large tracts of fertile farmland on the plains were swamped during rainy season or during the spring thaw when ice floes jammed the river. soil erosion was severe in the rolling areas. grain yields were pitiably low.

after liberation, under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party, the people of various nationalities along the yellow river acted upon chairman mao's important instructions "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture" and "attention must be paid to soil conservation". after more than a decade of hard work, they built, under a unified state plan, massive dykes with a total length of several hundred kilometres, thus ending the pre-liberation situation in which two dyke breaches occurred every three years. they also built key diversion projects on the river and dug trunk canals along it, bringing water to hundreds of thousands of hectares of farmland. meanwhile, 30 small reservoirs and 1,500 ponds were built along the tributaries. thanks to all this, the irrigated area in the whole river basin is more than six times the pre-liberation figure.

the people of bayan naor league along the bend of the river, assisted and guided by the party and the government, built a large diversion project, trunk canals and reconstructed and extended existing irrigation systems. this has ensured irrigation for one third of a million hectares of land in the plain of the yellow river bend and helped raise grain yield per hectare more than twofold compared with the pre-liberation years.

the people of various nationalities along the yellow river bend launched a new mass campaign to build water control projects during the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 200 kilometres of trunk drainage canals were completed in the autumn of last year. this has paved the way for transforming alkaline land and boosting grain output.

in chingshuiho county, another important area in the autonomous region for harnessing the yellow river, the poor and lower-middle peasants learned from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the revolutionary spirit of transforming nature and built up small water conservancy projects according to local conditions. these projects required limited investment and gave quick returns. they levelled 1,200 hectares of farmland, brought 250 hectares of dry land under irrigation and built 1,400 hectares of terraced fields last winter and spring.

the jungar banner on the ordos highlands in the ikh chao league is one of the major areas in inner mongolia in the work of controlling sand and conserving water and soil. the party organization of the banner carried out chairman mao's instructions and made over-all arrangements for farmland capital construction centred on water and soil conservation. more than one million cubic metres of earth and stone were moved in 1970. reservoirs, ponds and check dams were built in 450 gullies, extending the irrigated area by one third.

in the hungtaitzu brigade of the heitaikou people's commune, 200 hectares of farmland were scattered on a dozen mountain slopes and in 170 gullies and grain output used to be low due to serious soil erosion. chairman mao's great call in 1964 "in agriculture, learn from tachai" fired the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade. led by the party branch, they built 13 small reservoirs, ponds and check dams by six years of hard effort. the 30 hectares of land transformed gave a stable grain yield six times the original figure. they planted 460 hectares of clover, sweet clover and other fodder crops and covered 31 sand dunes and 70 badly eroded gullies with vegetation. this controlled soil erosion and brought about a speedy development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Ambassador Robo Gives Reception in Peking Celebrating 27th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife gave a grand reception here this evening warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending were chinese party and government leaders comrades chou en-lai, yen chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, kuo mo-jo, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, keng piao, chi peng-fei and chang tsai-chien.

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), was present.

also present were general duong sam ol, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

laotian friend general huon mongkhunvilay was present.

present at the reception were the albanian petroleum study group led by pjeter leka, deputy director of the albanian general petroleum administration; the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; the customs group from albania led by edep cuci, director of the albanian customs bureau; and other albanian comrades in peking.

in the hall were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the close friend of the chinese people, and a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of albania and china.

ambassador xhorxhi robo and vice-premier li hsien-nien made warmly-worded speeches and were enthusiastically applauded. after the speeches, the band played the national antnems of china and albania.

the reception was filled with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and albania. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted great victories in albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction, and the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao.

also present at the reception were:

hsieh fu-min, hu yu-chih and chi fang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of various departments of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li yao-wen, ma wen-po, jen yun-chung, shen chien, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, sha feng, sun hsiao-feng, kuo lu, chiao pei-hsin, yen chun, hsu pin-chou, chien cheng-ying, lin tse-sheng, mao hung-hsiang, wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, wang kuo-chuan, wu ching-tung, ti fu-tsai, liu shao-wen, hao meng-pi, li ching-chuan, ma jen-hui, lu ying, teng kang and chang shih-cheng; and

leading members of various departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army wang shu-sheng, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, pan yen, hsueh shao-ching, liu lu-chang, chao chieh, li chen, lo hua-sheng, sung yu-lin, wang yi-chih, wang ti-kang, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Ambassador Robo's Speech at Peking Reception Celebrating 27th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

following is full text of the speech by xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, at the reception he gave here this evening to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania:

dear comrade chou en-lai,

dear comrade e.f. hill,

dear leading comrades of the chinese party and state,

respected comrades and friends on the diplomatic corps,

comrades,

please allow me to express to you my most heart-felt and most sincere thanks for attending this reception.

twenty-seven years ago, through protracted people's war, albania liberated herself once and for all from fascist occupation and from subordination to any foreign country and destroyed the old ruling classes and the system of exploitation of men by men. since liberation, new socialist industries and large-scale cooperative agriculture cooperatives have been set up in our country; all citizens, men or women, have enjoyed the right to work with equal pay for equal work. in albania, no one pays any taxes, free medical care for the whole nation is instituted, and electricity has lit up all the remote villages. the system of eight-year universal education has been applied throughout the country. the freedom, independence and territorial

integrity of our country are more powerfully defended than ever before. the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour convened recently has opened up bright prospects for the albanian people. the accomplishment of the tasks set by the congress will enable albania to further advance along the road of transition from an agricultural-industrial country to an industrial-agricultural country, approaching nearer to the goal of completion of the building of a socialist society.

freedom, independence, sovereignty and the socialist life they are building are most precious to the albanian people. in order to attain them, the albanian people paid the price of blood and sacrifices, and no attempt to encroach upon them will be tolerated.

in its struggle of building socialism and opposing imperialism and revisionism, socialist albania has many true friends in the world. whether in the days of successful progress or in the days of difficulties, these friends all love and stand together with albania. the messages of congratulations to the sixth congress and on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour from the glorious chinese communist party have greatly encouraged the albanian party and people, redoubling their strength in their struggle for the common objective and ideal. the great people's china is a bastion of socialism, it is the base for all peoples in their revolutionary struggle for liberation and a powerful backing to them. the albanian people will never forget that in the great cause of building a socialist society they are now carrying out, the fraternal people's republic of china has given and is still giving them generous and selfless assistance.

the fraternal friendship and the relations of genuine and all-round cooperation between the people's republic of albania and the people's republic of china set a brilliant example in the relations between socialist countries and are a model in the relations between sovereign countries irrespective of their size or strength. unbreakable is our revolutionary friendship, which is forged by comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao tsetung, the beloved leaders of our two peoples. a friendship like ours will last forever, for it is based on the invincible theories of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

the great people's china is advancing with big strides along the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction. she has won great victories in all fields of life in the very short period of her independent development. under the wise leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, the talented chinese people have done away with the generations-old backwardness left over from history and built up by relying on their own efforts a powerful economy with a modern industry, a collectivized agriculture, science and technology which have attained world peak levels in many fields and a revolutionary education and culture serving the hundreds of millions of labouring masses. the defence capabilities of people's china are adequate for defeating any aggression, no matter when or where it may come.

the government of the people's republic of china has consistently pursued a revolutionary and principled foreign policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation.

recently, the people's republic of china obtained the seat due to her in the united nations. this success is a great victory for the people's republic of china and its correct policies; it shows to the world the international prestige and role of the people's republic of china and is conducive to the cause of peace and security of the peoples of all countries.

the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and the government of the people's republic of albania extend heartfelt congratulations to the fraternal chinese people, the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china on this historic victory. this is also a victory for all the anti-imperialist forces and freedom-loving peoples. at the same time, it is a disastrous defeat for the two superpowers which have up to now manipulated the united nations and are opposing the interests of the freedom- and peace-loving peoples of the world.

the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the forces of revolution. in order to divide spheres of influence, dominate other countries and monopolize armament including nuclear weapons, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism are continuing to collude with each other. all these acts on their part have aroused the hatred of the people of all countries and met with defeats one after another, and will certainly meet with still bigger defeats.

world imperialism is suffering increasingly heavy blows from the vigorous struggle for liberation waged by the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. the resolute anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia has thoroughly shattered the myth that the united states superpower, its military machine and its modern weapons are invincible. this struggle sets a brilliant example and gives powerful impetus to the great tide of the struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america.

a new revolutionary situation has also emerged in africa and latin america.

along the broad road of revolution china and albania will, as always, unite closely and march forward courageously hand in hand. as chairman mao tsetung has said, "our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."

in conclusion, i once again express my thanks to you for your presence at the reception and for your attention.

allow me to raise my glass and propose a toast

to the great revolutionary friendship between albania and china,

to the glorious communist party of china,

to the long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader, the great marxist-leninist and the closest and most respected and beloved friend of the albanian people,

to the government of the people's republic of china and to the health of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council,

to the health of dear comrade e.f. hill,

to the health of the leaders of the chinese party and state present,

to the health of our respected comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Reception Celebrating 27th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

following is full text of the speech by vice-premier li hsien-nien at the reception given here this evening by albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania:

dear comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo,

comrades and friends,

today, we are particularly happy to join our albanian comrades-in-arms in celeoration of the brilliant festival of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of the albanian people. on behalf of comrade mao tsetung, the central committee of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, i extend the most heartfelt festive congratulations to the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and the entire fraternal albanian people.

in the past 27 years, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people have won a series of great historic victories: they have smashed sabotage activities of class enemies at home and frustrated the subversive schemes of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries; they have fulfilled the four five-year plans for the development of the national economy, thus laid down a powerful material foundation for socialism; they have carried on the socialist revolution in a deep-going way and adopted a series of measures for revolutionization. all this has made the dictatorship of the proletariat in albania more consolidated. "the land of the eagle" has become a great beacon of socialism, standing majestically on the european continent.

in their long revolutionary struggles, the heroic albanian people have always despised their seemingly powerful enemies, waged tit-for-tat struggles against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, and overcome all the difficulties and obstacles appearing in their way of advance. this proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win of the albanian people has won the admiration and praise of all the peoples in the world. the revolutionary practice of the albanian people proves that, so long as they dare to struggle, fear no brute force, work hard and rely on their own efforts, a small nation can defeat a big, a weak nation can defeat a strong and a backward country can build itself into an advanced one.

comrades, not long ago the albanian party of labour held its sixth congress and celebrated its 30th anniversary. in his important report and speech comrade enver hoxha reviewed the brilliant course traversed by the party, summed up its rich experience, set forth new fighting tasks and pointed out even more splendid prospects for socialist albania. this is a great event in the political life of the fraternal albanian people, and will definitely carry albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction forward to a new stage. we warmly wish that the albanian communists and the albanian people will, under the leadership of the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, achieve new and even greater successes in the struggle to implement the resolutions of the sixth congress and make albania even more prosperous and powerful.

the chinese communist party and the chinese people are proud of having the albanian party of labour and the albanian people as their close comrades-in-arms. the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha has said: "the great fighting friendship which links our parties, peoples and countries has been forged in revolutionary storms and in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism." the chinese and albanian parties and peoples have always sympathized with, encouraged and supported each other in the struggle of opposing imperialism and modern revisionism and building socialism, and have united together, fought together and won victory together in all circumstances. we sincerely thank the albanian party, government and people for their firm support in the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, for their firm support to our great proletarian cultural revolution, and for their firm support to our country's domestic construction and its struggle in the international arena.

comrades, the present international situation is excellent. the development of the situation has fully borne out chairman mao's scientific thesis, i.e., "revolution is the main trend in the world today". countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. the outcome of the voting on october 25, 1971 on the resolution put forward by albania and 22 other countries in the current session of the united nations general assembly reflects the trend of popular sentiment and the will of small and medium countries and the people of the world. on behalf of the chinese government, i reaffirm here that we will never disappoint the hopes placed in us by albania, by all

friendly countries and by the people of the world. both inside and outside the united nations, we will stand together with them, support each other, and make joint efforts for safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty of all countries and supporting and assisting the revolutionary struggles and liberation causes of the peoples of the world.

comrades,

in the past few days, because the indian government, supported and encouraged by social-imperialism, has been carrying out subversive activities and military provocations against east pakistan, the tension on the sub-continent has been aggravated. the chinese government and people are greatly concerned over the present india-pakistan situation. we maintain that disputes between states should be settled by the two parties concerned through peaceful consultations and absolutely not by resorting to force; it is all the more impermissible for a country, under any pretext, to employ large numbers of armed troops to wilfully cross its own border and invade and occupy another country's territory. the chinese government and people resolutely support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle against foreign aggression and in defence of their state sovereignty and national independence. in order to ease the present tension, we hold that serious consideration should be given to president yahya khan's reasonable proposal for the armed forces of india and pakistan to withdraw respectively from the border and disengage.

now, i propose a toast

to the great victories of albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction,

to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania,

to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of albania,

to the health of comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of albania,

to the health of comrade e.f. hill,

to the health of comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo and mme. robo,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our comrades and friends exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets 27th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial under the title "heroic people, glorious festival", greeting the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania. the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the glorious festival of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania. with boundlessly deep revolutionary friendship, the chinese people extend the warmest fraternal greetings to the great albanian people.

the albanian people are heroic people tempered in the raging flames of protracted revolutionary struggles. twenty-seven years ago, the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, defeated the italian and german fascist aggressors, overthrew the domestic reactionary rule and established the people's political power through the most arduous national liberation war. this marked a fundamental turning point in albania's history. just as the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha has pointed out, "november 29, 1944 ushered in a new era in the glorious history of our country -- the era of genuine freedom and building of a happy socialist future." this great lofty spirit of the albanian people's great mettle of liberating their own country by their own effort has set a glorious example for the oppressed people and nations the world over.

holding aloft the red banner of marxism-leninism, the albanian people have, in the past 27 years, advanced in big strides on the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction. taking a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, relying on their own efforts and waging an arduous struggle, they have turned a poor and backward country into a thriving socialist state. modern industry is established, agriculture is completely collectivized and all the villages in the country are supplied with electricity. the people's standard of living has gone up universally and the state has stopped levying taxes on them directly. there is a great development in culture and education. the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour which came to a successful close not long ago worked out the new militant programme, adopted the directives on the fifth five-year plan and drew up a grand blueprint of economic construction, inspiring the albanian people to fight courageously for new victories. under the call of the militant programme adopted at the sixth congress of the party of labour, an invigorating and thriving atmosphere prevails throughout albania today. guided by the correct marxist-leninist line, the broad masses have given full play to their revolutionary spirit and more miracles will certainly be performed in albania, "the land of mountain eagle".

integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in the country and displaying the proletarian spirit of continued revolution, the albanian party of labour has taken a series of measures to revolutionize the life of the party and state and greatly consolidated the dictatorship

of the proletariat. the albanian party of labour relies on the masses of the people in waging class struggle, lays stress on the mass line, pays attention to revolutionary education and carries out socialist revolution in the sphere of ideology and culture in a deep-going way. these revolutionary measures have not only ensured the victorious advance of albania along the road of socialism, but also made new contributions to the treasure house of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have always despised the seemingly powerful enemies. they firmly oppose u.s. imperialism's policies of aggression and war, firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the asian, african and latin american people in their struggle for winning and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries in europe, north america and oceania. adhering to the revolutionary principles of marxism-leninism, the albanian party of labour has waged an irreconcilable struggle against soviet social-imperialism. defying brute force and pressure, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have performed tremendous merits in the great struggle of our era against u.s.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries. heroic people's albania is a staunch socialist bulwark standing on the adriatic coast and this great beacon of socialism in europe is shining more brightly.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. the power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible."

the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania have formed a revolutionary militant friendship in their protracted and common revolutionary struggle. we always support and encourage each other and learn from each other. we have received tremendous support and powerful encouragement from the albanian people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country. albania, together with other countries upholding principle and justice, has made tremendous and fruitful efforts for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. for this the chinese people express their heartfelt thanks. no matter what storms we may encounter on our road of advance in future, our two parties and peoples will continue to hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism, ride the waves forward, unite in fighting and march forward shoulder to shoulder.

CHINA AND CANADA

"Norman Bethune Symposium" Held at Mcgill University, Canada

(NCNA-English Montreal, Nov. 28, 1971)

a "norman bethune symposium" was held at mcgill university in canada on november 25. about 400 people attended it. among those present were chinese doctors chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen, who were specially invited to take part in the commemorating of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the university. a representative from the chinese embassy in canada was also present.

doctor norman bethune had worked at mcgill university and in its affiliated hospital, the royal victoria. the university organized the symposium as a testimony to the canadian people's deep respect for the work done by dr. bethune and in his memory. the symposium was part of the commemoration program in celebration of the university's 150th anniversary.

k.a.c. elliott, renowned professor of biochemistry presided. he extended a warm welcome to the two chinese doctors. his speech emphasised the friendship between the canadian and chinese peoples, and expressed hopes for the furtherance of cultural interchanges and friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries.

hazen sise, a former close friend of doctor norman bethune, recounted some incidents from the life and work of doctor bethune. he announced the establishment the previous day, november 24, of a doctor norman bethune memorial committee.

chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen described the progress made in china's medical and public health services and how the personnel in these services are guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and inspired by doctor norman bethune's example.

after the symposium, the principal of mcgill university, dr. r.e. bell, gave a reception and dinner to celebrate the success of the symposium and to welcome the chinese doctors. he presented a gift to the chinese guests, and they presented a gift to the canadian friend.

the same evening, two short films dealing with chinese acupuncture anaesthesia and a documentary on the archaeological findings unearthed during china's great proletarian cultural revolution were shown and warmly applauded by the audience.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Economic Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

a three-member economic mission from chile arrived here today for a friendly visit to china. it is led by ernesto torrealba morales, chilean vice-foreign minister in charge of foreign trade.

they were greeted at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned including chen teh-ho, peng chin-po, chang chi-chuan and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kwangchow Ceremony Marking Conclusion of Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group's Performance Tour for China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 28, 1971)

a ceremony was held in kwangchow this evening to mark the conclusion of the japanese matsuyama ballet group's performance tour of china. the revolutionary ballets "the white-haired girl" and "five okinawan girls" were presented at the ceremony.

among those attending the ceremony and seeing the performance were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee including ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, chen yu, wang shou-tao, jen ssu-chung and huang jung-hai.

leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries hsiao hsiang-chien and others also attended.

the ceremony took place in the friendship theatre, whose interior was decorated with a huge streamer inscribed with the slogan "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and japan exclamation"

wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and masao shimizu, head of the ballet group, spoke at the ceremony.

on behalf of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries,

wang shou-tao in his speech warmly congratulated the matsuyama ballet group on its successful performance tour of china and the new contributions it made to developing the friendship between the chinese and japanese people. he went on that in the past two months and more, the friends of the matsuyama ballet group led by mr. masao shimizu had made light of long distance and fatigue, and given performances in paking, sian, yenan, wuhan, changsha, shanghai and kwangchow. they had not only brought the profound friendship of the japanese people to the chinese people and promoted the cultural exchange between the chinese and japanese people but also enabled them to learn once again the militant spirit and valuable experience of the japanese revolutionary literary and art workers. he declared that the chinese people would firmly unite, fight and win victory together with the japanese people in the common struggle against the intensified revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

head of the group masao shimizu dealt with the ballet group's performance tour of china and its future fighting tasks. he said: "working for japan's liberation and revolution, we must conscientiously study and apply the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought." he added that they would thoroughly oppose u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and modern revisionism; they would use art as their weapon to inspire the workers, peasants, urban inhabitants and students in their struggles, and, in the course of struggle, learn, create and perform ballets which gives prominence to revolutionary models so as to serve the people better.

after the performance, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan and others, together with head of the group masao shimizu and deputy head mikiko matsuyama and others went on stage and warmly shook hands with the artistes and congratulated them on their success. the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the artistes with a basket of flowers.

the ballet group arrvied here from shanghai on november 22. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends the following evening. during its stay in kwangchow, the group visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in the early years of his revolutionary activities and a rural people's commune. the group gave performances in the city and in a people's commune in the outskirts where it was warmly welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

Kuo Mo-jo, Yu Li-chun and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Women Workers' Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national peoples congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the women workers' friendship visiting group to china of japan's fukushima prefecture led by koto takada, leader of the group, and sata kusakabe, its secretary general.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chuang tao, ting hsueh-sung and chang yu.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia Declare Joint Control Over Malacca and Singapore Straits

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

malaysia, singapore and indonesia released on november 16 a joint statement after consultation declaring their joint management of the affairs of the strait of malacca and the strait of singapore and the decision to set up a cooperative organization to take charge of the safety of navigation in the straits.

it was reported that the measure was taken against the japanese government's proposal to "internationalize" the strait of malacca.

the over 800 kilometres long strait of malacca lying between the malay peninsula and indonesia's sumatra is of strategic importance in southeast asia and is the main waterway linking the indian ocean and the south china sea. it was reported that 90 per cent of the oil needed by japan was shipped through the strait of malacca. the continental shelf of this strait has rich oil and tin deposits. u.s. and japanese monopoly capital groups have already obtained the right to prospect and exploit this vast sea area.

the japanese reactionaries have always harboured ambitions towards the strait of malacca because they want to plunder overseas resources and carry out aggression and expansion. they have been plotting in recent years to control this strait, openly claiming that "the strait of malacca is japan's life line" and "like the uraga waterway, it is closely linked with japan" and declaring

that the japanese navy should be dispatched to "ensure" its "safety". in 1968, the japanese reactionaries flagrantly conducted extensive prospecting in the strait under the signboard of "ensuring" the "safe navigation" of large vessels.

when the governments of malaysia and indonesia declared successively in 1969 the extension of their territorial sea limits from three to 12 nautical miles, the reactionary japanese government even refused to recognize their decision. at an international conference last july, the japanese reactionaries openly called for the "internationalization of the strait of malacca" and "protested" against the decision of malaysia and indonesia.

the joint statement issued by malaysia, indonesia and singapore on joint management of the strait of malacca and the strait of singapore explicitly expressed their opposition to international management of the malacca strait. however, the very day after the joint statement was issued, a high-ranking official of the japanese embassy in malaysia even expressed the japanese government's "concern" about the question of "safety" in navigation through the strait and the willingness to "help ensure" "safe navigation" through the strait. this has further revealed the aggressive ambitions of the japanese reactionaries to dip a finger in the malacca strait.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

a 3-member delegation to korea of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by cheng yu-chu left here for pyongyang by train today.

seeing them off at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned including yang kung-su and chang yu. yu song jin, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1971)

comrade pham van dong, head of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, sent a message on november 27 to comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere and deep thanks for the enthusiastic, cordial and grand reception accorded to the delegation by chairman mao tsetung and the party, government and people of china during its visit to china. premier pham van dong sent the message upon leaving china by plane after concluding successfully the friendly visit to china. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

upon leaving the land of fraternal china, we, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, extend sincere and deep thanks to you for the most enthusiastic, cordial and grand reception accorded us by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the party, government and people of china during our friendly visit to the people's republic of china.

the reiteration by the party, government and people of china of their determination to support the vietnamese people in completely defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors and successfully building socialism encourages the compatriots and fighters throughout our country to advance more courageously in striving for complete victory and, at the same time, to unite as one with the people of laos and cambodia to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs for the independence and freedom of every country in indochina.

we are glad that our delegation has successfully accomplished its task and contributed to the consolidation and development of friendship between viet nam and china which are "both comrades and brothers".

i extend herewith the most lofty and fraternal respect to comrade premier.

pham van dong

Chinese Posts and Tele-Communications Delegation Leaves Peking for Friendly Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

a chinese posts and tele-communications delegation with li yu-kuei as its leader and kao yu-shu as its deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of communications and the directorate-general of tele-communications chung fu-hsiang, chu chun-ho, shen kuang, ma ke-shao, liu cheng-ching, peng hung-chih and tsao ke-chiang.

also present at the airport was nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

Chinese Posts and Tele-Communications Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 30, 1971)

the chinese posts and tele-communications delegation with li yu-kuei as leader and kao yu-shu as deputy leader arrived here by plane yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of the general bureau of the posts and tele-communications of viet nam.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were vo van quy, acting director, nguyen van dat and nguyen van tinh, deputy directors, of the general bureau of the posts and tele-communications of viet nam, and others.

also present was wang chin-chuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the democratic republic of viet nam.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Delegation Concludes Visit to Lahore

(NCNA-English Karachi, Nov. 29, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, left lahore for karachi this morning after two days' visit there.

the delegation arrived in lahore on november 27 accompanied by azam alizai, chairman of the west pakistan industrial development corporation. on their arrival the chinese guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by several thousand people including s. afzal agha, chief secretary of punjab province; major haidrol hasan, military secretary to the governor of punjab province; and mumtaz ahmed khan, president of the pakistan-china friendship association of lahore.

lieutenant general mohammad attiqur rahman, governor of punjab province, gave a dinner in the evening in honour of the chinese government delegation. after the dinner the chinese guests were entertained at a performance of pakistan and chinese folk songs by pakistan artists.

the pakistan-china friendship association of lahore gave a reception yesterday afternoon to welcome the chinese delegation. in a speech of welcome at the reception, president of the association mumtaz ahmed khan said that pakistan and china are close neighbours and good friends. he said that the visit of the chinese government delegation to pakistan has given great joy to the people of lahore and the whole pakistan. this visit would certainly further strengthen the friendship between the two countries, he said.

in his speech li shui-ching expressed gratitude to the lahore people and the provincial government of punjab for their warm welcome given to the delegation. he praised the friends from the pakistan-china friendship association of lahore for their active contribution to the promotion of friendship between pakistan and china. he expressed the belief that with the joint efforts of the people and governments of china and pakistan this friendship would surely be further developed and consolidated.

during its stay in lahore the chinese government delegation visited factories and historical places of interests.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

the peruvian delegation led by general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of power and mining of the peruvian revolutionary government, successfully concluded a friendly visit here and left for kwangchow by air today. it is accompanied by wang jun-sheng, a department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; lin tse-sheng, vice-minister of the metallurgical industry; leading members of departments concerned wang lei, wu fan-wu, peng chin-po, sun so-chang, cheng fei and hsi tao-chung; and thousands of revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

today the national flags of china and peru flew over peking airport which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and peruvian people. the well-wishers held banners inscribed with "long live the friendship between the people of china and peru exclamation" "firm support for the peruvian people in their struggle to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea exclamation" and "firm support for the people of various latin american countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" when minister fernandez and the other peruvian friends walked round the airport infield to bid farewell to the crowds, people beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets and coloured streamers to express their warm regards for the peruvian friends and congratulate them on the success of their visit.

also present were miguel barandiaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the peruvian embassy in china, cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a.

during their stay in peking, minister fernandez and the other peruvian friends visited a factory, a rural people's commune, schools, a people's liberation army unit and places of historical and cultural interest. wherever they went, they were accorded warm welcome by the masses.

Peruvian Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 30, 1971)

the peruvian delegation led by general jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of power and mining of the peruvian revolutionary government, successfully concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others, as well as over 1,000 kwangchow revolutionary people.

also present were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, who was in kwangchow, and wang jun-sheng, a department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, who specially accompanied the delegation to kwangchow from peking.

upon its arrival in kwangchow from peking by air yesterday, the delegation was met at the airport by yuan teh-liang and huang yeh. chou hua-min was also present at the airport. yuan teh-liang gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the peruvian guests. the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship forged by the people of china and peru in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

the delegation visited the exhibition halls of the china export commodities fair in kwangchow.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese and Romanian Ice Hockey Teams Have Final Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1971)

the romanian ice hockey team played a final friendly match with the chinese ice hockey team in the capital indoor stadium this evening. the friendly match was warmly applauded by nearly twenty thousand spectators. the romanian ice hockey team will soon conclude its friendly visit to china.

seeing the match were:

ion paun, leader of the romanian ice hockey team, member of the romania national committee for physical culture and sports and head of the international department of the committee; vasile militaru, secretary general of the ice hockey federation of romania; aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned wang meng, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, chen chieh, li lien-ching, wu hsiao-ta, hsi tao-chung and lin chien.

the excellent performance of the chinese and romanian ice hockey players drew warm applause from the spectators. after the match, the players of the two countries shook hands warmly and chatted cordially. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries would be constantly consolidated and the two countries would make further progress in ice hockey.

wang meng, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan and other comrades and ion paun, ambassador duma and his wife and other romanian comrades went into the rink, shook hands with the players of the two countries and had pictures taken with them.

during its stay in peking, the romanian ice hockey team had friendly matches with the heilungkiang and kirin provincial ice hockey teams. on november 27, the romanian ice hockey team gave a special exhibition of ice hockey for workers, peasants and soldiers of peking and was warmly praised by the spectators.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese PLA Representative Leaves Peking for Tanzania to Attend Independence Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

chung hui, representative of the chinese people's liberation army and deputy commander of the p.l.a. artillery, left peking by air today for dar es salaam, capital of tanzania, to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of tanganyika at the invitation of the government of the united republic of tanzania. wang yueh-hsi, deputy p.l.a. representative and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, is already in tanzania.

seeing the p.l.a. representative off at the airport were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; kung tsung-chou, a leading member of the p.l.a. artillery; chai cheng-wen, director, and chao chun-cheng, deputy director, of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry; and others.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura was present at the airport.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves for Tanzania to Attend Celebrations of 10th Anniversary of Independence of Tanganyika

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

a chinese workers' delegation left peking for tanzania by air today to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of independence of tanganyika at the invitation of the national union of tanganyika workers.

the leader of the delegation is hua lin-sen, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the conference of representatives of suchou revolutionary workers. member of the delegation is kao shu-o, standing committee member of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee and committee member of the conference of representatives of kiangsi revolutionary workers.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers and other departments concerned including chang shih-chung, chang hsiang-shan, hó ying, ting hsueh-sung, yin pang-chang, mao pao-chung and wang yueh.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, was present.

CHINA AND UN

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua Sternly Refutes Soviet Representative's Attack on China at Plenary Meeting of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 27, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, made a speech at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly yesterday afternoon, sternly refuting the distortion, slander and attack made by yakov a. malik, permanent representative of the soviet union to the u.n., in a speech at the plenary meeting on the afternoon of november 24, against the chinese government's principled stand on disarmament question.

full text of chiao kuan-hua's speech follows:

mr. president, fellow representatives,

the chinese delegation deems it necessary to make a few remarks in regard to the speech delivered by the soviet representative mr. malik at the meeting of november 24.

1. the soviet representative tried hard to deny that the soviet union is a superpower and that, like the united states, the soviet union attempts to monopolize nuclear weapons and push its policies of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against other countries. such an attempt is utterly futile. everyone knows that it is precisely the soviet union and the united states, which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons, that have up to now obstinately refused to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and they have continued to maintain large numbers of armed forces and military bases on foreign soil, including nuclear armed forces and nuclear bases. the partial nuclear test ban treaty and the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons jointly devised by the united states and the soviet union are something entirely imposed on others; they are aimed at monopolizing nuclear weapons and controlling other countries. we can never agree to them. the soviet leadership has carried out aggression, subversion, control and interference against other countries. this is clearly known to the representatives of many countries present here. china had her own experience in this respect, and here i will not speak at length about the relevant history. countless facts have shown that what the soviet leadership is practising is certainly not socialism but, as lenin put it, socialism in words, imperialism in deeds, that is, social-imperialism.

2. the soviet representative denounced china's disagreement to the soviet proposal for convening a world disarmament conference as a "sino-american duet of negativism". these are cheap and demagogic remarks which are not worth refuting. who, after all, is singing a duet with u.s. imperialism? to the north of china, large numbers of soviet armed forces including rocket forces are stationed in the people's republic of mongolia; to the east of china, the united states is maintaining a large number of military bases and nuclear bases in japan proper and okinawa. is this not a kind of duet? this is not only true with regard to china. in europe, the middle east, the mediterranean, the indian ocean and other parts of the world, the soviet leadership considers that the final say rests only with an agreement between the soviet union and the united states. is this not a duet?

3. the speech of the soviet representative is a splendid self-exposure. the soviet representative is upset when other people call the soviet union a superpower, yet his speech has vividly revealed the features of a superpower, which lords it over and orders other countries about. it is entirely china's own business as to how the chinese delegation should speak and act and what stand it should take here. there is no need whatsoever for the soviet representative to lecture us. the soviet attitude towards the chinese delegation is exactly the same as the crude behaviour towards some afro-asian countries adopted by another superpower not long ago. the soviet representatives have probably become used to acting the patriarch within their small realm, and they consider that whatever they say, others will have to obey. otherwise they will label you as anti-soviet. distinguished representatives of the soviet union, you are wrong exclamation this is not anti-sovietism; this is opposition to your attitude of great-power

chauvinism and your policies of social-imperialism. we have long had experience with such behaviour of yours. the chinese people do not buy such stuff of yours, and your baton no longer works. the days are gone when the superpowers could dominate the world. an increasing number of medium and small countries in the world have more and more seen through your true features. the sooner the soviet delegation understands this, the better for themselves and the work of the united nations.

4. in his speech, the soviet representative unweariedly boasted that the soviet union had fought for disarmament for more than two decades, putting up the airs of a "veteran peace fighter". a simple but important principle of marxism-leninism is that one must judge a person not merely by his words but by his deeds. not long ago, the soviet union concluded with a neighbour of china a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation which is in essence a treaty of military alliance. with the encouragement and support of this treaty, that country launched bare-faced armed aggression against pakistan, another neighbour of china, thus aggravating tension in asia. this fully reveals the true features of the "foreign policy of peace" pursued by the soviet leadership. the chinese government and people have consistently maintained that disputes between countries should be resolved through consultation between the countries concerned without resorting to the use of force. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the pakistan people in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for the defence of their national sovereignty and unity.

in short, on the question of aggression and anti-aggression, disarmament and arms expansion, peace and war, one must be judged by his deeds. bragging and boasting, or putting on the airs of an "old-timer" are of no avail. if the soviet government truly has the desire for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the soviet representative should come forward to this rostrum and solemnly declare that at no time and in no circumstances will the soviet union be the first to use nuclear weapons and that it will dismantle all nuclear bases and withdraw all nuclear weapons and means of delivery from abroad. distinguished soviet representatives, do you dare to do so? if you are man enough, you will do it. but if you have a guilty conscience and an unjust cause, you will not dare to do so, because although you appear to be tough outwardly, you are in fact timid inwardly. we are certain that you will not dare to do so. is this not true? please reply exclamation

5. in order to enable all the member states of the united nations to hold full consultation and discussion on such an important issue as disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the chinese delegation has proposed that the soviet draft resolution for convening a world disarmament conference not be put to vote at this session of the general assembly. our desire is that we should strive to enable the united nations on the principle of reaching consensus through consultation to make a new start on this question that is truly conducive to disarmament. we still hope that our fellow representatives will give serious consideration to our view. however,

if the soviet delegation insists on putting its draft resolution to a vote, the chinese delegation cannot but declare with regret that china will not participate in the voting and will assume no obligation as to the result of the voting.

that is all i want to say. thank you, mr. president.

Chiao Kuan-hua, Huang Hua Call on Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 28, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations, called on mahmoud riad, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the arab republic of egypt, this afternoon.

present on the occasion were mohamed hassan el-zayyat, permanent representative of the arab republic of egypt to the united nations, and mohamed riad, chief of the cabinet of the deputy prime minister of the arab republic of egypt. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND US

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1971)

announcement

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united states of america have agreed that president nixon's visit to china shall begin on february 21, 1972.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Leaves Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 29, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as deputy heads left here for home by special plane today after concluding its friendly performance tour of yugoslavia.

present at the airport to see the troupe off were: djuka nincic, adviser to federal state secretary for foreign affairs of yugoslavia, oto denes, responsible member of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, and representatives of the "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble.

also present at the airport were dimiter tamani, albanian ambassador to yugoslavia; kang man sou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in yugoslavia; tan chhay heng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy in yugoslavia; and rosianu, counsellor of the romanian embassy in yugoslavia.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

after its arrival in yugoslavia on november 1, the china dance drama troupe gave ten performances in sarajevo, ljubljana, belgrade and kragujevac, had meetings and get-togetners with representatives of the yugoslav literary and art circles, and visited some factories and enterprises.

during its stay, the china dance drama troupe performed the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women", scenes from the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl", the piano concerto "the yellow river" and other song and dance items, which were welcomed and praised by the yugoslav spectators.

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